BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1825. No 1836.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on Friday and Saturday, the 19th and 20th Instant,

The Household Furniture, Horses, Carriages, Wines, &c. belonging to the Estate of the late Col. COWPER,

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE THE "BEE HIVE."

Situate on the Road to Malabar Point, immediately opposite the House occupied by Mr. Wm. Nicol.

VIZ.

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, China and Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Bookcases, Chairs, Couches, a Broadwood Grand Piano Forte, and a Capital and well known Billiard Table, (if neither are sold by Private contract previously,) Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, Books on various Subjects, Plans, Drawings, Maps, and a Copy of Rees's Ency, in 39 Vols. with 5 Vols. of Plates and one of Maps, in all 45 Vols., Wine, Beer, &c.

AT 1 P.M. OF THE FIRST DAY'S SALE.

Will be put up, if not previously disposed of by private Sale, a Chariot, and Barouchette with two Pairs of Serviceable Horses, with good Harnesses to each Carriage.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE.

Will commence with the Books, and immediately after will be sold the Wine and Beer.

N. B.—Catalogue, are in the Press, Samples of the Wine and Beer may be tasted at KEMPT and CO'S. Auction Room, and the Property may be viewed from the 16th Instant.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Terms, Cash;—The lots to be cleared away within six days from the 20th Inst. the last days Sale; all uncleared lots will be removed into Town and resold, at the expence and risk of first Purchaser. He or they forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses in such resale.

Bombay, 10th August 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL on Saturday the 20th Instant, the Second day's Sale of the late Col. COWPER'S Property,

AT 1 P. M.

Put up to Sale by Auction, the late Col. COWPER'S Interest in his late Residence the "BEE HIVE" held by him *free* of *Rent* for a term of Eight years and two months, commencing from the first day of November 1824 and expiring on the first day of January 1833.

The House is quite new, and will require no repairs beyond the usual Annual ones; it is strongly and firmly built of the best materials, Teak Floor throughout and for convenience of arrangement and taste in fitting up, may challenge any House on the Island.

The title by which it is held and condition of Sale, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 10th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 11th Instant,

THREE BALES OF FINE

PATNA

Table Cloths.

SIZES.

7 by 11 FEET,

7 BY 21 DITTO,

7 BY 28 DITTO.

ALSO

BELONGING TO AN ESTATE,

JACKWOOD Chairs, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Couches, Bedsteads and bedding, Sideboard, Card Tables, a good Palanquin &c.

Essence of Peppermint, Shaving boxes, Japan Lamps, Cochin Candles, &c.

Meadows Street, 10th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

On Commission,

REAL

WELCH FLANNEL.

FINE per yard,..... Rs, 1 2 0

VERY fine,..... 1 3 0

AND

A few boxes of Artificial Flowers.

Meadows Street, 10th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

WALKER and McCLARY'S superior English Claret, imported per Cambridge, at per dozen. Rs. 30

Excellent Bucellas, per the same Ship, at..... 18

Meadows Street, 10th August 1825.

For Sale

AT

LIMJEE BHICCAJEE'S SONS AND CO.

THE FOLLOWING BRUSSELS AND KIDDER

FLOOR CARPETS,

OF THE HANDSOMEST PATTERNS WITH BORDERS,

JUST IMPORTED PER H. C. SHIP

FARQUHARSON,

CAPTAIN CRUICKSHANK,

FROM LONDON.

Sizes of Brussels Carpets Feet		Feet	Sizes of Kiddor Carpets. Feet		Feet.
21½	by	13½	12	by	9
17	by	9	11¼	by	9
15¾	by	9	10½	by	9
15¾	by	6¾	9¾	by	9
15½	by	9	9¾	by	7½
14¾	by	6¾	9	by	9
14½	by	11¼	9	by	7½
14¼	by	11¼	9	by	6
13¾	by	6¾	8¼	by	7½
13¾	by	9	7½	by	6
13½	by	10½	6	by	6
13½	by	10¼			
13½	by	6¾			
13½	by	9			
13	by	6¾			
12½	by	6¾			
12½	by	9			
12¼	by	9			
11½	by	9			

Bombay, 10th Au gust 1825.

Burjorjee and Cowasjee

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Settlement that they have for Sale the following Goods just received by the Ship Ganges from England.

VIZ.

Fresh Hams, Mutton Ditto, Fresh Pineaple and Berkley Cheeses, Smoaking Tongues, Pigcheeks, &c.

The above may be had at their Shop near the office of Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1825.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DYCE NICOL has this day been admitted a Partner in my Establishment, and the business will, henceforth, be carried on under the Firm of WILLIAM NICOL and CO.

WILLIAM NICOL.

Bombay, 1st August 1825.

NOTICE.

MR. PATRIC STEWART begs to intimate that he has this day admitted Mr. JAMES JOHNSTON a partner in his Establishment, the business of which, will be conducted hereafter under the firm of PATRIC STEWART and CO.

Bombay, 1st August 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE

of 800 Tons,

Captain James Barber.

IS daily expected, and will sail for London about the 1st October.

The Cambridge has very superior accommodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

Apply to Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 10th August 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, Mrs. CLARA VIEGAS of Bombay, has contracted to purchase from Mrs. MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES, certain Piece of Ground, being part of the Oart DIGGAR, belonging to her, situated without the Town Walls, consisting in all one and a half Catty.—Any Person or Persons having Claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Party above named within Fourteen days from this date, otherwise he or they will be precluded therein.

Bombay, 10th August 1825.

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Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1825. No. 1836.

MARINE PROMOTIONS.

30TH JULY 1825.

Senior Midshipman Henry Warry to be a Second Lieutenant vice T. B. Davis deceased. Date of Rank 15th July 1825.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's. 1 | 10*d*. per Rupee.
Calcutta. 30 Days 106 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Unfortunate Attachment will appear in our next.

The Bride has been written carelessly, and many words are not legible.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1825.

Never till the present moment, have we ventured on our duties with so much reluctance, or with so perfect a conviction of inability to fulfil them.

When announcing events, which cast the gloom of sorrow over affection and friendship, or cause feelings of regret to those who can appreciate worth, and reward it with esteem, we are wholely deficient in that language, which can sooth while it informs, and ameliorate the sufferings it inflicts

If we labour under such incapacity on those occasions, when sympathy is free and unshackled from the chilling influence of personal affliction, how much greater must be the embarrassment, when in the bitterness of mourning we are called on to proclaim the loss we have sustained, and pay a melancholy tribute to the memory of a departed friend.

We are therefore aware how much our readers will have to pardon, while we record the death of Sir David Ochterlony, which, occurred at Meerut on the 14th of last month.

If the participation of sorrow can alleviate its sufferings, those who mourn his loss will have the consolation to know, it could not be more universal, wherever splendid talents can meet with admiration, or philanthrophy and benevolence claim affection or secure regard.

As a public character we are not aware of his parallel in the annals of British India. During a most active service of forty seven years, in the double capacity of statesman and soldier, his unremitted exertions and unerring judgment, contributed largely to the stability of government and prosperity of the country. As a General, his abilities and intrepidity towered above every danger; and difficulties which had sunk others in despair, were to him stimulations for fresh enterprise, and the development of a mind fertile in expedients and prompt in their application. While such military talents were adding to the British do[illegible] and their means of security, his conciliating manners and paternal solicitude for welfare of mankind, displayed the nner[illegible] ing of the heart. With him, no victory complete, till he had converted a vanqu[illegible] enemy to a friend, and inspired that [illegible] fidence which his sterling integrity never [illegible] ed to secure. As, by nature, he abhorred breach of faith in the same degree as his judgment condemned it in policy, he considered no advantages sufficient to justify a violation of that principle, which, he viewed as the bond of society & the palladium of the state.

The energy and vigour of his comprehensive intellects had bid defiance to the ravaging hand of time and the enervating effects of climate, and as inactivity was wholely incompatible with his habits and disposition, death to him must have been preferable; which, as it prevented his anticipated retirement, perhaps, was fortunate; and with whatever severity of grief we may lament his loss, circumstances force us to acknowledge sentiments analogous to those expressed by Tacitus. *Tu vero felix Agricola non vitæ tantum claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*

Those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy the friendship of this truly excellent man, will know that we have been too concise for justice, and probably think our language too cold for regard, while those who knew him not, may suspect the sincerity of a public print: but let it be remembered, that to long established fame nothing can be added; and from adulation nothing can be obtained. Commendations of the living may often be suspected; but death relaxes these trammels on the language of affection, by removing its object far beyond the reach of lamentations, the praise of just admiration, or the voice of flattery.

On Sunday Arrived the Ship Ganges, from Liverpool the 2d of April, and the Mauritius 25th of July; but neither public papers, private intelligence, or passengers have been brought by her.

Having been requested to insert the following account, we most willingly acquiesce; feeling at all times a pleasure in contributing to that of others.

On Thursday evening an entertainment was given by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Artillery at Matoongah, to those of different Infantry Regiments, when much pains and great ingenuity were displayed in the decorations, consisting of rural arcades formed with evergreens and flowers, which were brilliantly illuminated with festoons of variegated lamps. In the centre of the room, a transparancy represented emblems of the harmony and good fellowship which subsisted between the Artillery and Infantry, which were amply comfirmed, by the jovial manner in which the evening was spent. Dan[illegible] cing and singing [illegible] care except that t[illegible]

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.---[illegible]
11th Regt. N. I.
Capt. and Major of Brigade [illegible]
Artillery.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---Aug. 6th, Ship Asia, W. L. Pope, Commander, from Sydney 10th June.---7th, Ship Ganges, (Free Trader,) G. A. Milford, Commander, from Liverpool April 2d, and Mauritius July 25th.

DEPARTURES.---None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.---Cornwall, for Liverpool.
Lady East, for China.
Kellie Castle, for do.
Farquharson, for do.
Sophia, for Persian Gulph.
Arab.---Caderbux, for Bengal.
Futtay Ulbary, for Pinang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 11. Ship Carron, Thomas Macarthy, from Rangoon 8th June.

DEPARTURES.—July 10. Ship Caudry, J. Noyes, for Isle of France.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.---July 19th, Ship Glorioso, Captain Paterson, from Calcutta 12th June.

DEPARTURES.---July 19th, H. M. Schooner Cochin, Captain E. Tincombe, for Trincomalie.---Do. Brig Dotterel, Captain J. Hill, for Calcutta.---Do. Ship Madras, Captain R. N. Fayer, for Calcutta.---Do. Ship Glorioso, Captain J. Patterson, for Bombay.---Do. Ship Anne, Captain Worthington, for Covelong and Calcutta.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.---At Ahmedabad, on Sunday the 24th July, the Lady of W. A. Jones Esq. of the Civil Service of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Surat, on the 25th ultimo, Arthur Grant, the fifth Son of James Taylor, Esq. of the Civil Service on this Establishment, aged nine months and nineteen days.---On the 7th Instant after a Malignant Fever of Two and half days to the extreme grief of those who knew him. Mr. Jose Maria D' Souza aged 36 years.---

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 3d July, Mr.

M. T. Balthazer, to Miss Nicholose Arathoon.---At Midnapore on Monday, the 4th July, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, John Inglis Harvey, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest Daughter of W. Wiggen, Esq.---At Calcutta, on the 9th July at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. T. Thomason, Mr. Joseph Jones, to Miss Thereza de Souza.---At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th July, at the Principal Roman Catholic Church of Calcutta, by the Reverend Fre Manuel de Santa Thereza, Vicar and Commissary, and also at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Mr. Joakim De Santo, 2d Interpreter of the Court, of Requests to Miss Ann, second Daughter of the late Thomas Andrew. Esq. of Chitpore Road.---At Calcutta, on the 16th July, at the Cathdrel, by the Rev. [redacted] Chilcot.

[redacted] ougias, the infant [redacted] Mrs. Frederick Buckley, [redacted] and 9 days.---At Calcutta, on the [redacted]y, Mrs. Mary Peters, aged 38 years.---At [redacted]lcutta, on the 6th July at the house of her Sister, Mrs. A. Gord, after a painful and lingering illness of many months, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation Miss Emelia Mendes, fourth Daughter of the late Constantine Mendes, Esq. of Cossimbazar.---At Calcutta, on the 7th July, of the Cholera, Master Antony Nicholas, the infant Son of Mr. J. Vanderbeek, of the Custom House, aged 1 year, 8 months and 23 days.---At Calcutta, on the 19th July, Mrs. Elizabeth D' Souza, Wife of Mr. Andrew D' Souza, Printer, sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Lately at *Arracan*, Jasper Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, in the H. C.'s Service, attached to the Bengal Artillery, and doing duty with H. M. 54th Regt. of Foot.---At Calcutta, on the 15th July, Lieut. Samuel Twemlow, of the 69th Regt. N. I. aged 23 years and 3 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At the Cathedral of St. Thome, on the 18th July by His Excellency the Acting Bishop Fr. Manuel da Avé Maria, Vinditien Cornet, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Benoin Festing, Widow of the late Lieutenant John G. Festing, of the Madras Establishment.

DEATHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 7th July, A. Dulacreus, Esq. a Member of Council of that Settlement.---At the Neelgerry Hills, on the 11th July, of a Fever, Mr. Wm. Cameron, Surveyor, attached to the Revenue Department.---On the evening of the 20th July, at the House of Dr. Conwell, at Wallajabad, on the road from Bangalore to Madras, Marian, the Lady of Major Stehelin, H. M. 41st Regiment.---In Moor Street, on Friday, the 22d July, after some months painful suffering, Robert Powney, Son of Mr. Wm. Parr, aged 21 months.

CALCUTTA.

Judging from all we have heard, as well as from experience, of the impracticability of calculating upon their most peculiar tactics, we are inclined to suppose that the termination of the Burmese war may not be so speedy as many (among them ourselves) at one time imagined. With the people, the war we believe, is decidely unpopular. The despot and his adherents, however, appear determined not to succumb ; and if it is true that they have been joined by the Siamease, that resolution, in all likelihood, has acquired the greater strength. Perhaps they will never come to any thing like a pitched battle with our troops again. They will rather retreat as we advance, destroying all that they can, to prevent our reaping any advantage from an invasion. If they do so, and make no sincere overtures to negotiate, the result must be, that offers of negotiation must come from us, if matters are to terminate by treaty.

Our last letters from Prome state that, generally speaking, all was well. The rains were setting in gently, and the temporary huts of our troops were about finished. The inhabi[redacted]ts of the place and the adjacent villages had [redacted]early returned to their homes, and daily [redacted]ght in such few articles as the country [redacted]uces. They appeared quite happy at the [redacted]ge that had taken place. Twelve elephants [redacted]r the Commissariat Department, we be[redacted]eve) had been got from the head man of the place, and several more were expected. They are, we believe, considered as prize property, and had been valued by a Committee accordingly.

As to an enemy (observes a Correspondent) "I shall be surprised if we have to fire another shot—the game seems to have been given up in despair of doing any thing.

The Court of Ava, it would seem, is either too proud, or too ignorant how to proceed in diplomacy, to come forward first with proposals; though from all that could be learnt, there are hardly any terms that could be offered which would not joyfully be acceded to, to get rid of us.

A man who had arrived from Ava, reported that they were going through the ceremony of repairing the fort of Amerapoora, though every thing at the same time was kept in readiness for the flight of the King and Royal Family, and (what is of more moment still) the White Elephant! They were also, it was understood, trying to collect troops (affecting that they intend to attack our force at Prome,) but find it impossible to keep them together. The unhappy conscripts are caught one day, but give their oppressors the slip the next. The "great moral lessons" that have been read to them, (writes our Correspondent) have had all due effect upon their minds. The spirit and the pride of the nation have been broken, and the Government is already, comparatively speaking, void of authority and disorganised.

It was reported, that on our advancing towards the capital, the King and Court will fall back in the first instance on Monchaboo. North of that again, is another stronghold at the distance of 15 days march, which they were understood to be repairing. Beyond that place again, at three months journey from Ava, (for so the natives say, no doubt in their usual style of exaggeration,) is another stronghold, to which the Golden Court will fly, as we advance!

This was the current opinion at Prome, and, our Correspondents say, reported to be commonly talked of at the capital. If the Burmese adopt the plan referred to we shall be no nearer peace when at Ava than we were at Rangoon; so that unless we commence negotiations, we shall be reduced, perhaps, to the necessity of taking possession of the country in toto. Though our usual and professed line of policy in the East is in opposition to further territorial aggrandisement, the acquisition would be a splendid one if it might be retained; and with reference to its fertility, products, its people, and capabilities, superior to any part of India of the same extent. The population now is extremely small, (a matter of course under so despotic, grinding and cruel a government,) but the *material* is uncommonly good, and under an enlightened rule might be made any thing of.

Our friends at Prome of late have seen a great deal of the Burman people, (more especially since arrival at that place), and they state, that they certainly appear to greater advantage the more that was seen of them. Their failings are those that naturally result from subjection to a Government such as they are cursed with—such as dissimulation, *mendacity*, and cruelty of punishment among those in authority, but in those only. The men are fine, open hearted, cheerful, manly fellows, and good tempered to a wonderful degree. Such a thing as a quarrel or abuse is quite unknown, and they continually amuse themselves with games and sports that are more likely than most things to try their tempers, such as boxing, wrestling, football, &c. In the former they are not very scientific, but they go to work heart and soul, laying it on to the utmost of their ability. In short they are what the fancy would call out and outers, or perfect *gluttons*!

Of the *ladies*, our Correspondents do not profess themselves so well qualified to speak. There is no unpleasant restraint, shutting up, or concealment, enjoined nor known among them. They rove about paying and receiving visits just as they think proper. Chastity visits just as they think proper. Chastity is a virtue not so much *inculcated* amongst them as in most others, but there is reason to suppose that it is more *practised* than in many more civilized ones. The outward behaviour of the women is very striking. They are constantly seen by our men by hundreds, in houses, or walking about, or keeping their shops; and such a thing as an immodest gait, jesture, or look, has never been observed, although they will enter into conversation with one, sit with one, or talk, with perfect freedom.

Should we hear further particlars of this interesting people and their country from the same entertaining and instructive Correspondents who supplied the above, we shall not fail to submit them to our readers.

[*The India Gazette, July* 18.

Arracan—The erroneous pronunciation of a name by the native news-monger who furnished the information from Arracan, noticed in our last, gave rise to a curious mistake. Shaum and Siam, indeed, are not easily distinguishable from each other, when uttered by a Mug, and this accounts for the private report alluded to, about the Siamese having joined the Burmese. It is in fact a small body of the Shaumese, tributaries to the King of Ava, and inhabiting the northern provinces of the Burman Empire, who have been drawn to the Southward as auxiliaries. They are, however, understood to be quite contemptible in a military point of view. We received the communication at a late

hour, otherwise we might have pointed out at the time the improbability of the Siamese having joined the Burmese, from the fact of four hundred bullocks being on their way with traffic from Siam to Arracan, a messenger having been previously sent to ascertain if trade could still be carried on during the prsent occupation of the province. This of itself was fatal to the report of the Siamese having confederated with the enemy.

Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz. July 18.

EUROPE.

The Times,—March 1, 1825.

French Bigotry.

In France, a dynasty devoted to the Church of Rome, reigns once more predominant and superb. Look at the Jesuits and their law—their fiendlike law, for the punishment of sacrilege, as it is most irreligiously nicknamed. Look at the wiles and barbarous tricks of the Clergy, to wrest from the families of dying penitents the means of their subsistence, for the "good of the Church." Look at the trammels in which the priesthood have found ways to ensnare the Civil Government, of which the chief minister hardly ventures to move but at their bidding. However silent its course may be, we are disposed to think that a crisis of more than ordinary interest is preparing in France. The milliard to the emigrants is wormwood to the bulk of the French nation: the law of sacrilege has given the popularity of the House of Bourbon a fearful shock. Another law is speculated upon, as even now under consideration of the King's Confessor, and to be passed in another year—viz. a supplement to the act against sacrilege, in the shape of one against blasphemy! a law, the effect of which, as regards the vice against which it is nominally provided will be to make blasphemy an *indulgence*, instead of an occasion of disgust; next to spread more widely the intermeddling power of the Priests: and lastly, to make the Priests and the Monarch who is their instrument, equally and generally odious. A censorship on journals, and another on books, are spoken of as likely to be proposed after the coronation, in furtherance of the Charter which declares that the press shall be free; though punishable by law after an offence committed—not extinguishable *lest it should* offend. Whether such measures are contemplated by the Government, we know not; but the apprehension of their circulating among well informed men marks the unfriendly spirit which the existing policy has provoked, and the tendencies and dispositions by which the public suspect Charles and his Ministers of being biassed. It seems rather inauspicious that the portion of English history which records and describes the downfal of the Stuarts should be now a more favourite study with political circles beyond the limits of the Tuileries and of the Fauxburg St. Germain, than at any former era. We wish the house of Bourbon joy of its alliance with Alexander and with the Jesuits.

The Times,—March 3, 1825.

Debate on the New Catholic Bill.

The majority in favour of the new Catholic Bill was not inconsistent with the general expectation entertained for some days past. In the course of Tuesday evening's debate, however, many doubts began to suggest themselves as to the side on which lay the balance of numerical strength—so crowded was the House, and so broken up are the materials and bearings of party on that important question.

But if the majority for the motion, in point of numbers, was but trifling, it was far otherwise with the ratio in which eloquence and ability were called forth to defend and to resist it. We never witnessed an intellectual conflict more unequal. The advocates of the bill might well have pleaded the want of more stimulus to their mental powers than could be supplied to them by tame and feeble adversaries. Mr. Leslie Foster thought it sufficient to argue a vast question of moral and constitutional policy on statistical returns and vulgar fractions. Having no spite at the Solicitor-General, but a prudent reverence for Crown Lawyers, even on occasion when others treat them with contempt, we decline the invidious office of remarking on the speech of that learned Gentleman.

Mr. Peel's was, of course, the least indifferent oration of those which condemned the measure. The grand failure of his attempt was this,—that the Right Honourable Secretary never once grappled with the main strength of his opponents, which consisted in two allegations—1st, that great and imminent danger pressed upon the country, from the discontents of the Catholics;—and 2d, that the true remedy for a just complaint was not to gag the sufferer, but to relieve him. When Mr. Peel was asked how he would get rid of the perils which assaulted us from the convulsed state of Ireland, he literally had not an intelligible word to offer.

Of the speakers in support of the Bill, Sir F. Burdett delivered a speech distinguished by temper, benevolence, and discretion.

Mr. Plunkett's was the great speech of the night. Often as that Right Hon. Gentleman had been previouly called upon to expound the principles of the Catholic question, as well as to fight it up in detail, he was on Tuesday eminently successful in bringing forward matter which appeared at once valuable and original. His description of the capacity of the Constitution to adapt itself by deversified safeguards to the exigency caused by novel dangers, which he illustrated by allusions to English History, from the Reformation to the present hour, seemed to take fast hold of the House. The passages relating to the natural changes produced by time, and to the use and abuse of history, made also a deep impression.

Mr. Stuart Worley's manly language produced a marked impression.

Mr. Canning, labouring under illness, made nevertheless, a brief but terse and spirited appeal on behalf of the policy of the measure.

Mr. Brougham was the last speaker on that side of the question, which he defended with great energy and animation, well enforcing the salutary maxim that a *legislative* body can never, without the reproach both of meanness and of wickedness, refuse to be just, for fear that the world might attribute their integrity to their terrors.

Having now presented a short sketch of the debate as it impressed itself upon our own feelings we shall offer one word upon the proposed bill which was the subject of it.

The Catholic laity have been accused of insatiable ambition, in so far that they have not remained contented with the rights and privileges formerly granted to them, but have regularly come with new demands after the old ones had been satisfied. This is a very unreasonable charge. It never was stated—it never was understood by Parliament—by Government——by the Catholics themselves—that their admission to property to the Magistracy, and to certain ranks and offices under the State, was to close the door upon their further advancement. Had Parliament meditated any such effect of its relaxations in favour of this people, Parliament must have been blind or grossly ignorant of human nature. The earlier and successive relaxations of the Penal Laws were *in their nature* nothing more than so many means of developing the faculties, of crowning the industry, of educating and maturing the Catholics for an exercise of more extensive powers, and an enjoyment of more elevated rights, than those for which they had been previously fitted. The grant of a right which necessarily operated so as to make the Catholic competent to the possession of rights of an higher order, and therefore anxious and eager to possess them, was sure to create that very appetite for further promotion, which "grows by what it feeds on." The Catholic of 1778 might not be fit, and was not fit, for those public privileges, which, nevertheless, the limited grants of that day were calculated to render him or his children fit for in 1820. If, then, Parliament itself has improved the mental powers and conscious capabilities of this body of men, it has produced likewise, by its own act, and by an unerring necessity, the ambition to employ the new-stock of virtues and talents thus created, in the manner most worthy of such attainments---in the duties of high station, and in the administration, of public affairs. It is folly to *blame* the Catholics for this.

For the Catholic Church nothing has been done; and with a view, or at the risk of adding to its power as a hierarchy, nothing we hope and trust, ever will be done for it. The framers of the present measure, it is understood, meditate two distinct provisions by which the comfort and usefulness of the priesthood will be increased, and their capacity for mischief neutralized. 1. A subsistence is to be provided for the Catholic clergy out of the national purse; and 2d, the forty-shilling freeholders, the pauper constituents of the county representatives, will be disfranchised.

By the first of these enactments, the clergy will be more closely connected with, and dependent on the State; by the second, that order of electors, who have in fact no property to lose, and no intelligence to govern them---who might be tools in the hands of any incendiaries, and convertible by intriguing priests to whatever purpose they thought fit to turn them, will exist no longer: not having votes, they will be no longer multiplied by their landlords, while the 10l. freeholders with property to guard, with independence to support them, with sense to

guide them, will be above the machinations of disturbers, lay or clerical, and will form the basis and the nucleus of an agricultural yeomanry in Ireland. If the bill does these things, it will do great good.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATON.

The following is an official copy of Sir F. Burdett's resolutions :—

1. That it appears to this committee, that by certain acts passed in the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, certain declarations and affirmations are required to be made, as qualifications for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights therein mentioned.

2. That such parts of the said oaths as require a declaration to be made against the belief of transubstantiation, or that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the mass as used in the church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous, appear to this committee to relate to opinions merely speculative and dogmatical, not affecting the allegiance or civil duty of the subject, and that the same may therefore safely be repealed.

3. That it appears to this committee, that in several acts passed in the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, a certain oath, commonly called the oath of supremacy, is required to be taken as a qualification for the enjoyment of certain offices, franchises, and civil rights, therein mentioned.

4. That in the said oath and declaration is contained, that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, ought to have any jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within these realms.

5. That it appears to this committee, that scruples are entertained by his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects with respect to taking the said oath, merely on account of the word "spiritual" being inserted therein; and that for the purpose of removing such scruples, it would be expedient to declare the sense in which the said word is used, according to the injunction issued by Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, and recognized in the act of the fifth of her reign, and which, as explained by the 37th of the Articles of the Church of England, imports merely, that the Kings of this realm should govern all estates and degrees, committed to their charge by God, whether they be ecclesiastical or temporal, and restrain with the civil sword the stubborn and evil doer.

6. That it is the opinion of this committee, that such act of repeal and explanation should be accompanied with such exceptions and regulations as may be found necessary for preserving unalterably the Protestant succession to the Crown, according to the act for the further limitation of the Crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject and for maintaining inviolate the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, government, and discipline thereof; and the Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, worship, government, and discipline thereof; as the same are by law respectively established.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FRIDAY (FEB. 25.

Unlawful Societies Bill.

Mr. GOULBURN moved the third reading of this bill.

Mr. LEYCESTER said, that in his opinion the society ought to be tolerated by the Government, because, if it were put down, it would give rise to others which would be more powerful, and far more formidable than this, and which no human power would be able to put down. He was sure that the Catholic Association had so long as it had existed, contributed to preserve the peace of Ireland, and he could not therefore, doubt that it would continue to do so. He believed, too, (and this was another reason which would make him regret to see it put down,) that Catholic emancipation would be hastend and rendered more certain by means of the Catholic Association. It was wholly incompatible with Orange associations and Orange triumphs; and by annihilating as it would these, which had always been the destruction of public tranquillity in Ireland, it would produce real and lasting benefits to the country. It was said of a great man of old, that he could by a stamp of his foot, raise 30,000 men: but the right honourable secretary opposite might do more; for he could, by advancing his foot towards the opposition benches, raise six millions of people to an equality with their fellow-subjects.

Mr. S. RICE felt it his duty to protest against the passing of the measure before the house. There was one of the clauses of the bill, at which he was perfectly astonished, on account of the monstrous power which it proposed to vest in the hands of the Irish magistracy. The clause to which he alluded was that which empowered any mayors, sheriff, or justice of the peace, within his and their respective jurisdictions, to command all meetings declared in the bill to be unlawful assemblies, immediately to disperse, and to demand admission into any house, out house, or office, where they shall respectively have good reason to believe that such unlawful assembly shall be, and if refused, to enter by force. That he considered to be one of the most monstrous and unjustifiable provisions that could be proposed to be inserted in an Act of Parliament. Even if the magistrates of Ireland were all that was most pure, it would be wrong to intrust them with such powers; but when it was a matter of notoriety that many of the magistracy had committed acts of the greatest injustice, how much more impolitic would it be to do so? (hear.) The Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland had declared that the higher classes in that country were too often found "trampling on justice, and converting the law into an instrument of oppression against the weak and powerless." (Hear.) That was the character which the Chief Justice gave of the class of persons from whom the magistrates were selected, who, if the present bill should pass into a law, would be intrusted with the power of breaking into a man's house without the preliminary proceeding of information on oath. (Hear.) It had often been alleged against members on this side of the house, that they delt only in general charges against the magistracy, and refrained from referring to any particular case. He would, therefore, on the present occasion mention two or three instances of the misconduct of the magistracy which had been substantiated by evidence in a court of justice. At the last Waterford assizes, a magistrate named Boyce, was prosecuted by a man named Ladall, for false imprisonment. Ladall, it appeared, was a tenant of Boyce, who wished him to give up the lease of his farm. Ladall refused to do so, and Boyce there upon sent him to Bridewell on some false charge, where he was kept for fifteen weeks, at his own expense. At length he consented to give up his lease, and was discharged. The honourable member then mentioned another case, (we could not catch the names of the parties,) in which a magistrate had committed a man under the insurrection act, because he had neglected to pull off his hat when he came to consult him on business. When that was the way in which justice was administered in Ireland, let not the house be told that there was no ground for complaint on the subject. He asked the Attorney General for Ireland who knew the magistracy of Ireland, whether he thought it was right to confer on them the power of breaking open a man's house, without information on oath? He did not wish to cast a sweeping censure upon the magistracy. He knew that there were many worthy men in that body; but he knew also that it was in proof that many had misconducted themselves. He called upon the house not to pass such an iniquitous bill. He implored the secretary for Ireland, who was responsible for the peace of that country, not to subject it to a measure which would lead to the most lamentable results. (Hear.) It was with the most unfeigned regret that he had witnessed such a measure proceeding from the Irish Government, because, in other respects, he felt that the country owed much to that Government. The Irish Government appeared to him to be in this situation—they recognized sound constitutional principles, but seemed to be unable to carry them fully into effect. (Hear.) He trusted that Parliament would consider the subject, and adopt measures which would either enable or compell the Irish Government to do justice to the people placed under its control. The hon. gentleman concluded with moving, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. DOHERTY said, that the hon. member who had just set down seemed to insinuate that poor people in Ireland could not obtain justice. He was not bound, standing where he did, to answer for any seeming inconsistency into which he might have been led as an advocate. The bounden duty of an advocate was to make the best of his cause; the duty of a senator was to maintain the truth. He did not come before the house as an advocate; for, even at the moment he entered its doors, he had thrown off that character. But it was said that justice could not be impartially administered in Ireland: as far as his own experience went, he found that statement contradicted. In the course of his professional practice, he had been counsel for many individuals, Catholics and poor people into the bargain, who had received large amounts, in damages from persons who had oppressed them. In one case, in the county of Waterford, he had been concerned for a man of low rank, against a person of fortune, and a magistrate. Whether his client had been a Catholic or not, he did not remember, but he had been poor certainly, and grievously oppressed. In that very case he had not only gained

verdict, with a considerable sum in damages, but the defendant had been instantly stripped of his commission of the peace. Then, if justice could be done in Ireland between Protestant and Catholic—equal justice—certain and impartial---he did entreat that there might be an end of that unworthy slander which gentlemen were apt to cast on the authorities of their country. He did not mean to say that the legal road was very smooth in Ireland---that it was quite clear, or that men could travel upon it without pain or cost; but where could they do this in England, or in any other country? After repeating that justice had been done in. Ireland, and could still be done there between man and man, without the aid of the Catholic Association, the hon. gentleman concluded by appealing to those who knew him, whether personal or political feeling had ever biassed him in the discharge of his duty?

Mr. Spring Rice declared that he never meant to impute to the hon. member any thing like being actuated by personal feeling. All he contended for was, that the magistrates of Ireland were not fit to be intrusted with the new and inordinate powers vested in them by the present bill; and to sustain that proposition it was not necessary to discuss the question how far justice could or could not be done in that country between Protestant and Catholic.

Mr. Alexander Baring still believed, that in the present state of party; the impartial administration of justice in Ireland was impossible. The case had always been as he stated it, and must continue to be so, in every time, and in every country. Why, but a few years since, at Manchester, and again, after the riots resulting out of the funeral of the Queen, the commonest court in England—the court of the coroner—had been found entirely inefficient. He did not believe that it would have been possible to get justice in Ireland, either in the late cases brought forward the other day by the right honourable Attorney-General, or in the proceedings that originated out of the attack in the theatre upon on the Lord Lieutenant. While the great question of Catholic claims remained entirely undecided, and ministers could give no advice to the crown upon the subject, he was sorry to see them coming down, year after year, with new measures of coercion, which the Attorney-General for Ireland declared to be wholly inefficient.

Mr. W. Courtenay said, that he had always voted in favour of Catholic claims: and believed their grant to be most important to the well being of Ireland. But he supported the motion before the house, because he thought the existence of a society like the Catholic Association one of the heaviest afflictions with which any country could be visited. The hon. gentleman proceeded to contend, that the effect of the Association as interfering with the regular course of justice, would be most injurious, if not checked by the present bill. He maintained that an Association, acting as this had done, and possessing resources which no individual could possess, was incompatible with the spirit of the Constitution, and ought to be put down. He could assure the house, that feeling as he did on the general question of Catholic emancipation, he gave his vote to this bill with regret; but he felt convinced at the tranquillity of the country absolutely required it. There was only one part of the bill upon which he had any doubt, and existence of which might have induced him to oppose it—he meant that clause which gave authority to a single magistrate to enforce the provisions of the act; but on this point he felt himself relieved by an intimation from his right hon. friend (Mr. Goulburn,) that it was his intention to alter that clause, and to make it necessary that there should be more than one magistrate present in certain proceedings under it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sykes expressed himself altogether hostile to the principle of the bill, which he contended was an unnecessary addition to the penal code of the country, inasmuch as all the evils said to have resulted from the Association might be corrected by the existing laws.

Sir J. Newport could not allow this opportunity to pass without saying a few words at the present stage of the bill. It was, he maintained, an oppressive act, introduced to put down by force an Association which had necessarily grown out of the system so long pursued towards Ireland. He denied that this Association had the effect of interfering with the regular course of justice, as had been so often stated. The aid they afforded to the peasantry to obtain justice for acts of oppression, was by no means unnecessary: for though there might be a few instances where the poor peasant obtained justice, there were thousands of cases in which innumerable difficulties were thrown in his way in endeavouring to procure it. It was known and proved before a committee up stairs, that magistrates were in the habit of receiving presents in kind from those to whom they administered justice. The witness who gave this evidence explained his meaning of "presents in kind," by saying that the magistrate who dealt out justice to the poor farmers had his corn reaped, his turf cut and drawn home, and other acts of service done by those poor individuals. Was this a system which looked like the result of a regular system in the administration of justice? But he would not confine himself to this. He had the authority of no less a personage than Lord Redesdale, who had the best opportunities of knowing the state of Ireland, than there was in that country one law for the rich and another for the poor, and both equally bad. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the effects which the passing of the present bill might produce in Ireland he could assure the house that they were anticipated with no slight degree of alarm by those who were best acquainted with the real state of that country. He held in his hand a letter from a most respectable individual, a Protestant, residing in one of the most populous, and what had been one of the most disturbed districts in Ireland. In that letter he stated, that the papers announcing the first night's division on this question had arrived in that country, and had produced in the minds of the people generally the most intense anxiety. He added an expression of his own great surprise, how any man who really knew the state of the country could vote to put down an Association which had done so much to restore tranquillity in Ireland, and had been so much adhered by the great mass of the people. Every peasant, he added, contributed his mite towards the rent with the utmost alacrity, though he did not know its nature and object. ("Hear, hear," from the ministerial benches.) The writer of the letter concluded by expressing the most serious apprehensions as to which might be the effects of the passing of this bill. He (Sir J. Newport) would not name the author of this letter publicly; but if he were to do so, every one who heard it would at once admit his high respectability, and the means which he possessed of knowing the real state of public feeling in that country. He had resided 30 years in Ireland, and no man was more competent to judge of the probable effect of such a measure as the present. (Hear.)

Mr. Goulburn said he did not intend to delay the house by any lengthened observations, but he could not allow this last opportunity to pass without making a few remarks in reply to some of the objections which had been urged against the bill for the first time that evening. It had been asserted that this was partial legislation, and that the Government had made no attempt to put down associations of a different description. He denied the fact, and he appealed to the statute book for proof, that the house had legislated to put down other societies. Did honourable members forget the act passed in the year 1823, to put down associations of a particular description, by which Orange societies, though not mentioned by name, were particularly aimed at? The honourable baronet (Sir J. Newport) had said that there was one law for the rich and onother for the poor in Ireland. If that meant to convey to the house that there was in the country a denial of justice to the poor man, he begged to deny the fact: but if it meant only that great inconvinience was felt by a poor man in prosecuting a suit at law, it was no more than was felt in this country, and was incidental to the condition of the poor in every state. With respect to magistrates, he would assert, and he defied contradiction, that there was no such thing as a disposition amongst them to take bribes for the administration of justice to the poor. There might have been causes of injustice and oppression on the part of magistrastes; but whenever a case of the kind came fully before Government, there was no indisposition to exercise the authority with which they were invested of removing such persons from the commission. In cases which affected the conduct of magistrates, and which became the subject of judicial inquiry, it was the constant practice of the Lord Chancellor to inquire into the merits of the case by taking the report of the learned judge who tried it, and to act by his opinion. This was done in the case of "Lawrence and Dempster." The right honourable gentleman then went on to contend for the necessary of such a measure as the present, to put down an Association having a very dangerous tendency, and against which the existing laws afforded no sufficient protection. It had been said that the giving the power to a single magistrate to enforce this act in particular instances was without precedent; but did honourable members recollect that the convention act gave power, not only to a single magistrate, but even to a peace-officer to prevent or stop a meeting held contrary to the clauses of that act? In the present act no such power was given, except to a magistrate. Yet even on this point he was ready to attend to the suggestions which had been thrown out, and to make the presence of more than one magistrate necessary in certain cases; and he assured honourable members opposite, that from the first he was prepared to give his most patient attention to every suggestion by which the severity of this act might be mitigated as much as possible, without destroying in effect. He then proceeded to show that the statement made by the honourable member for Winchelsea, regarding the conduct of Baron M'Cleland on one of the recent trials in Ireland, was utterly without foundation. The honourable and learned member had stated, that the acquittal of the soldier was attributable to the interference of the learned judge in preventing one of the witnesses giving an answer to the question why he had omitted

to state at the coroner's inquest that which he was then stating in the court. Since that statement had been made, he had received one communication from the learned judge whose conduct was impeached by it, and another from two of the counsel employed for the prosecution. Now, on the authority of the counsel he could inform the house, that no such question had been proposed to the witness as was stated to have been objected to; and on the authority of the learned judge, that he had not put any stop to such investigation. The right honourable secretary here read Baron M'Cleland's letter to the effect we have stated; and then added, that he had the satisfaction of announcing to the house, that he had recently become acquainted with another proof of the soldier's innocence. The learned judge had summed up the evidence on this indictment with so much minuteness, that in the course of it the counsel for the prosecution had said to a gentleman, who sat next him. "I wonder why the judge should give himself the trouble of charging on a case upon which there has been the necessity of a clear acquittal from the beginning." (Hear, hear.) The honourable and learned gentleman had also made, upon what authority he knew not, another charge against the learned judge.

Mr. BROUGHAM.—I made the charges on the authority of one of the counsel engaged in the prosecution.

Mr. GOULBURN.—The honourable and learned gentleman had said that the learned judge had not only forborne to defer a trial, the name of which was not mentioned, till the counsel engaged in it was sent for from another court, but had also refused to read over to him the evidence of the witnesses who had been examined previously to his coming into it. The right honourable gentleman here read a letter from the learned baron, stating, that as the name of the case had not been mentioned, he could not meet the charge made against him with as positive a denial as he had done the former charge, but adding, that he had no recollection of such a circumstance having occurred on the circuit, and that he believed that no such circumstance had occurred, as it was in direct contravention to the conduct which he had long been in the habit of persuing towards the bar. (Hear, hear.) After such a statement, he did not suppose that any body would again impute to the learned baron the glaring and criminal misconduct which had been attributed to him by the honourable and learned gentleman. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the honourable and learned gentleman would be the first to regret that he had been led by false information to employ the weight of his great eloquence in bringing such unfounded acquisitions against a judicial character, and he trusted that it would teach him to abstain from depicting him in future as a person who was half a tiger and half another animal, which the honourable and learned gentleman had named, though unfortunately the word had not reached his ears. (Hear, hear.) Such language was scarcely defensible when used towards an individual convicted of crime but was quite unwarrantable when used towards an individual of the learned baron's high station and character. (Hear.) He was sure those that knew him would agree with him when he stated, that no individual discharged his functions more impartially, or oftener interfered to prevent the recurrence of the violent party disputes which so frequently came before the tribunals of Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. DENMAN had waited with impatience for some explanation of the learned baron's conduct in the two cases which had been brought before the notice of the house; and now that the explanation had been given, he must observe that to him it appeared to be any thing but satisfactory. The learned baron had met the first charge with a positive denial. This was no more than might naturally be expected from a person in his situation. A learned counsel had, however, pledged his professional fortunes to the truth of the charge; and he could not see any reason why the Judge was to be credited merely because he was on the bench, or why the barrister should be disbelieved merely because he was below it. (Hear.) If a man were to be considered innocent merely because he denied the accusation brought against him, why should not the Catholic Association have the benefit of the same doctrine? It had certainly every claim upon their indulgence; it had challenged inquiry into its conduct—it had offered evidence of its proceedings—that evidence had been rejected, and its guilt had been taken for granted, not only without producing any facts to establish it, but after shutting out from the public view every document except those miserable papers which were now poured in from every quarter to blacken the conduct and objects of the Catholic Association. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen on the other side had told them that they ought not to attack the absent. He wished that they would follow the advice they gave; and before they poured the vials of their wrath on the Catholic Association, would recollect that they had driven its members from their bar, and had not allowed them to refute the charges which they had produced against them. It was, however, quite ridiculous to talk of not attacking the absent, when it was of Chancellors and of Judges that they had to speak. Those persons could not hold seats in that house; but it was the duty of those who could hold them to remark, and to remark by name on their conduct if it were objectionable. Now, when he found the noble lord who fitted the office of Chancellor acting as the head of administration, and putting language into the mouth of his colleagues which filled the country with astonishment, he should not be deferred by any invidious sarcasms from declaring his opinion of that noble lord's political proceedings. They were told that the noble lord, of his colleagues would not adopt his language, intended to resign. When gentlemen on his side of the house intimated their doubts as to that point, they were told immediately, "It must be so, for the noble lord is a man of honour and integrity." ("Hear," and a laugh.) And yet the men who told them so, were themselves men of honour and integrity, who agreed to adopt language as their own which they disapproved, rather than resign the good things of office. (Cheers and laughter.) The hon. and learned member then proceeded at considerable length to argue against this bill, as one that was calculated to excite lasting discontent in Ireland; and implored the house, if it wished to re-establish itself in the confidence of the population of that country, to put down this Association, not by the enactment of fresh penal laws, but by the repeal of those which already existed. (Cheers.)

Colonel FORDE bore testimony to the high character and impartial conduct of Baron M'Cleland as a judge, and declared his intention of supporting this bill.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON and Mr. PEEL rose at the same moment, amid deafening cries of "Question." Mr. Peel having sat down,

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON proceeded to address the house, but was inaudible for the greater part of his speech in the gallery, owing to the noise and coughing in the body of the house. The first words that we caught of his speech were these—'Gentlemen, you shall hear what it is my pleasure to submit to the house. You will only compel me to be ten times as tedious as I otherwise should be by attempting to cough me down. I trust, however, for the honour of the house, that you will hear me, for I represent a large body of men, who deem this question of vital importance to the Interests of Ireland" The hon. member then proceeded, amid much confusion, to reiterate his opposition to this abominable measure, which he considered to be full of mockery and insult to the Catholics of Ireland. He trusted that if it were carried into a law in that house, the Catholics would not only petition the House of Lords to throw it out, but in case it passed there, would petition the Throne to withold from it the Royal assent. (Hear.) After some further observations, he proceeded to remark, that he could not suppose that Lord Wellesley had the littleness of mind to be envious of the fame which the Catholic Association had already acquired. He would beg to ask the Secretary at War, why, in a time of peace, the house were, in a few days, to be called upon to vote 15,000 additional men to the army? It had been already stated, that Government wanted but 5,000 men for India. What service, then, were the other 10,000 required for?" (Loud and reiterated cries of "Question.") Did they apprehend that there was any thing in the present aspect of the continental Powers to call for such a vast increase? If not, he would ask whether ministers had purposely, selected such a moment for insulting a Catholic population of 7,000,000 of souls! ("Question.")

Mr. PEEL assured the house that he would detain them, but for a very short period indeed, if they would bear with him for that time. He was anxious to set himself right in some points, wherein what he had stated on a former night was more or less directly concerned. In the first place, he entirely acquitted the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hutchinson) of any intention to intimidate him personally, on a former night; and when the hon. gentleman threatened to bring all the members, almost on his (Mr. Peel's) side of the house to the block, he (Mr. Peel) never supposed for a moment that he meant any thing more than to speak of them in a general way, as in their capacity of ministers. (A laugh.) But most undoubtedly in whatever way the threatening was meant, it would certainly never have the effect of making him swerve from that which he might conceive to be his line of public duty. It was impossible that he (Mr. Peel) should disregard an appeal which had been made to him also, by the honourable member for Taunton, in these discussions; for he had the highest respect for that honourable gentleman, who had raised himself to high rank and influence solely by his own great exertions, his talents, and his integrity. But the honourable member would pardon him for saying, that as in a very few days the Catholic question must, in some shape

or other, be forced upon the attention of Parliament, he should decline, for the present, being tempted into any discussion on that measure, ou the army estimates, or any other of the questions to which the honourable gentleman's speech had related. (Here the right hon. gentleman adverted to the consistency of his opposition to the Catholic claims; but he had throughout acted upon his own impressions merely, and not in deference to public feelings, but to his own.) Differing as he did from so many of his honourable friends on the general question, he had yet supported concessions to the English Catholics in the course of last session, and all his subsequent experience had confirmed him in the propriety of the step he had then taken. With respect to a question put to him on a former evening by the right hon. gent. opposite (Mr. Tierney), as to what he (Mr. Peel) must have felt on hearing a right hon friend describe Ireland to have been in 1821 a wreck upon the breakers, he begged to say, that he could feel no such displeasure as the right hon member (Mr. Tierney) seemed to suppose; for what was the fact? It was precisely in that year that he (Mr. Peel) accepted the office of secretary of state. It was true that he had been before secretary for Ireland, but he had quitted office ever since 1816. It had been his wish, in that office, to have remained in Ireland another year, till 1817. Perhaps he might be allowed to say, that when he quitted Ireland, she was in a state of perfect tranquillity there was then no Catholic Association, no Catholic Board, nor any thing of the kind. (Hear, hear.) Though he could not give himself any credit on the score of this tranquillity, yet he might be allowed to remark, that it was rather a remarkable coincidence that the country was then tranquil, and that there was little or nothing of that spirit of exacerbation which had since so much affected the minds of men there. With regard to what had fallen on the former night from the hon. and learned member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham) he (Mr. Peel) now wished to repeat, as near as he could remember them, the very words he used in speaking of one of the most public and notorious acts of the Catholic Association. He said that they had committed an act of indiscretion, at least, by their address to Mr. Hamilton Rowan (Hear, hear.) He would now say, that to the speech of the hon. and learned gent. in which that observation was commented on, he had listened with no feeling of hostility, and no other emotion but that of admiration for the splendid talents which were evinced by the hon. and learned gent. The charge of indiscretion against the Catholic Association he (Mr. Peel) now repeated. The address made by them through their secretary on the same day with their address to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, was an act calculated to excite the alarm of all the Protestant community of Ireland. The honourable and learned gentleman had expatiated on the excellent private character of Mr. Hamilton Rowan; contending that he was an excellent father, landlord, master—that he fulfilled with unimpeachable integrity all the duties of all the relations of private life. But had he (Mr. Peel) impugned the private virtues of Mr. Hamilton Rowan, or did the Catholic Association speak of them in their address to him? (Hear) No;—and the Association addressed him as a man "whose life had been devoted, and almost sacrificed in the cause of his country." (Hear.) It was therefore of Mr. Rowan, in this public light, that he spoke. The right honorable gentleman then recapitulated the heads of Mr. Rowan's history, and the facts of his having appeared by the report of the secret committee of 1794, (which Mr. Peel had accidentally read,) that Rowan was accused of intercourse with an emissary from France, and of having plotted with him for the invasion of Ireland; of the manner in which his name was implicated on the trial of Jackson, though on that trial he had no opportunity of being heard in his defence; of his being charged and found guilty in 1794 of the publication of a seditious libel; that in the course of that imprisonment he was attainted for high treason; that he fled to France, and was never brought to trial for that treason; that subsequently His Majesty was graciously pleased to give him a free pardon, and that Mr. Rowan, on being brought up for his discharge, made a powerful speech to the Court, in which he acknowledged with gratitude the royal benevolence, and the care with which his wife and children had been treated, particularly by Lord Clare—one of the members (Mr. Peel observed) of the much calumniated Government of Ireland of that day—during his absence beyond seas. The hon. and learned gentleman argued that though it was true that Mr. Rowan had been attainted, yet he had never been tried; that he was received into the best society of Dublin, and even by the Lord Lieutenant, and noticed and confided in by those distinguished persons whom the hon. and learned gentleman chose to designate ironically as the pink of loyalty—Lord Manners and Mr. Saurin. The right hon. gentleman proceeded to read some passages from the "Letters of the United Irishmen to the Volunteers," the libel for publications of which Mr. Rowan was tried, and the address of the learned judge to the prisoner on passing sentence, in order to prove the dangerous and seditious character of the paper. The house would do well to refer to that sentence, as they might find it in *Cobbett's State Trials*. But the hon. and learned gentleman had asked him (Mr. Peel) in effect, how he, as a member of the Government durst say any thing against Mr. Hamilton Rowan, who was received and patronized by the Marquis Wellesley, by Lord Manners and Mr. Saurin, and retained even the magistracy? Peculiar stress was laid on this—that he was a masgistrate. The confidence with which this statement was made had induced him (Mr. Peel) to believe it. But he had since referred to the crown and Hanaper office in Dublin, to ascertain whether such was the fact; and he had only to-day received an answer to his application. The reply was to this effect;—"On a search made, for the 20 years last past, in the records of this office, for all the counties of Ireland, it does not appear that there has been, during those 20 years, any person in the commission of the peace of the name of Hamilton Rowan," (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He would now appeal to the hon. and learned gentleman himself whether he had not thus dashed from his hand the poisoned chalice which the hon. gentleman had commended to his lips? (Cheers.)

Mr. Brougham begged to remind the house of the former part of the right hon. gentleman's speech of to night. He had begun with a very candid appeal to him, and the recollection of the house, in respect to his own statement of the preceding Friday, and his (Mr. Brougham's) answer to that speech. He repeated that the words then employed as nearly as he could remember them; which were, that the conduct of the Association in the matter in question had been equivocal, rash, and indiscreet. And any one who had heard the speech referred to about Mr. Hamilton Rowan, and who did not take his knowledge of it only from the abstracts which was thus a second time furnished to the house, must have felt that its effect was greatly exaggerated in the speech made to-night by the right honourable gentleman. (Hear.) But still more must he have felt that the appeal which he (Mr. Brougham) on the former occasion had made to the candour and sympathy of the house, had been outrageously overcharged. (Hear.) But, in his recollection, there dwelt an impression of words used by that hon. gent. in reference to the object of his (Mr. Brougham's) observations, so different in their spirit from the calm, the subdued, the very candid and plausible manner—so different from the tone of good feeling to night adopted by the right hon. gentleman—that in adverting to them he must declare that words less like than they were to what the right hon. gentleman now spoke of, he had never heard. "Would he (for that was the meaning of the right hon. gentleman's former appeal)—would he (Mr. Brougham) defend this Catholic Association, of which he professed himself to be the advocate and the champion, when in the very day of their declaration to the Roman Catholic population of Ireland they issued an address, expressive of their love and veneration for an attained traitor.'" (Loud and continued cheering.) "Attainted traitor," those were the words that were employed. He appealed to the impartial, the calm judging men of that house, who mingled neither with one side nor the other, whether such were not the right hon. gentleman's words? (hear)—the words uttered by him in the face of the country, without respect to the feelings of the individual, of his country, or his son? But he (Mr. Brougham) appealed to the better feelings of the house---to the country, to the memory of the right hon. gentleman after one week's recollection of what he had said (a laugh); he appealed to the right hon. gentleman, as placing himself in the situation of one of those gallant officers, whose distinguished bravery adorned a service, of which to be even amongst its lowest members was, in itself a very high honor---he meant no other than Capt. Hamilton, (hear, hear)---whether to hear it publicly, not privately, but in the face of Parliament and of the country represented that his own father was an attained traitor, was just or proper? (Hear, hear.) The honorable and learned gentleman then said, that passing over much detail, of which in this case he was comparatively ignorant, he asserted that he had, on a former night, defended Mr. Hamilton Rowan, and to that defence he still adhered. He had defended the Catholic Association; and that defence he felt himself bound to renew. The honourable and learned gent. then adverted to the case of Jackson, and ridiculed the notice of Mr. H. Rowan, who had not been tried on that occasion, being affected by any thing which might be supposed to implicate him, coming out in the trial of Jackson for a libel; and in a case upon which Mr. Hamilton was not heard in his own defence. Then as to the trial which Mr. Hamilton did undergo, and of which the right hon. gentleman said so much: was it for a great crime?—a felony?—for any thing infamous?—for any thing that could justify another man in saying under such circumstances "that he was an attainted traitor?" (Hear, hear!) No such thing; but he was tried for a libel. The right hon. gentleman must have reason to complain, if he thought that the course which was recommended so long ago, of seeking for redress of grievences and relief, was seditious; for it should seem that 30 years had not made the Irish any wiser. (A laugh.) They now chose to intrust their petition into the hands of an hon. baronet, who was convicted of "seditious libel" on very similar grounds, by a justly judg-

ing and correctly-feeling jury, who found him guilty of a libel of this sort; in consequence of which, he had been subjected to a long imprisonment, in the time of peace, on the very banks of that river that washed the walls within which they were now assembled. Hear, hear.) In farther allusion to the case of Mr. Hamilton Rowan, the hon. and learned gentleman observed, that in those troublous times to which the right hon. gentleman referred, the wisest of the sons of Ireland were uncertain of the course they should pursue, and might well be excused for any errors into which they fell in endeavouring to avert from their country the horrors of a civil war with which she was then threatened, and to which she must have been a prey had the system of that day prevailed much longer. Even Mr. Grattan was the object of secret proceedings in the Privy Council, as he believed. Constitutions were held for his removal---for the removal of a man whose name was never mentioned even on the other (the ministerial) side of the house without every expression of regard and veneration. The learned gentleman then entered more fully into a defence of Mr. H. Rowan's conduct, in reply to the animadversions of the right hon. gentleman, but he was at last interrupted by a loud cry of "Order!" He wished the hon. gentleman who cried "order" would resume the deep number in which he must have been wrapped for the last half hour; for nobody who had been awake during that time, and had listened to the very important discussion which had been proceeding, could have thought of interrupting it by such a cry of "order" There were so many errors in public documents, that he might safely admit it to be possible that Mr. Rowan had not been in the commission for twenty years past. The Clerk of the Hanaper might be right, his informants three in number, might have innocently erred in their statement of that fact. At any rate, he (Mr. Brougham) stood acquitted. He defied any man to hear that statement, and find it supported as he did, without at once receiving and confiding in it. There were other statements to which he felt bound to refer. The question of Mr. Rowan being a magistrate or not was only one circumstance. That circumstance being excepted, his defence of that gentleman was left impregnable. He had been restored by a free pardon—was not that enough? He was re-admitted to his rights as a free subject—was not that enough? He was received at Court—was that nothing? He was allowed to act upon the grand juries—was not that a function to give a man consideration—when he would have to sit upon criminal offences perhaps in cases of high treason? He had been admitted at the levee—was that nothing? Did it speak nothing for a man's character, that he was well received at the Castle by one Lord Lieutenant after another! One of those noble personages who had held that distinguished post, who was not at all more interested, either from property or feeling, in the propagation of treason and disaffection, than the right honorable gentleman opposite, had authorized him to make use of a statement which he had made regarding the character of this gentleman. They, of course, considered themselves as the only legitimate defenders of the throne and the altar—they alone, so their manner would intimate, were the only ones who did not foster rebellion and sedition. It was his practice to believe that persons like the Duke of Bedford were, from the stake which they held in the country, and from their known and unquestioned loyalty, gave as sound pledges for themselves, and were as likely to be as earnest in their wishes to maintain the peace of Ireland, as any of the right hon. gentlemen opposite. These were the words of the Duke of Bedford;—"One of the first of my official acts was to recommend to the Crown to grant a free pardon to Mr. H. Rowan. No one act of my administration has ever given me more satisfaction, because I am convinced that a more honourable and respectable man does not exist in all Ireland." (Cheers.) Be it known, then that the most grievous charge against the Associations amounted to this—that although he was no magistrate, they had pointedly shown their regard for a man, than whom a more honourable and respectable one could not be found in all Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He would press this matter one step further. Who was entitled to call him traitor, if the Sovereign who had pardoned him has since smiled upon him also? (Cheers.) His Majesty himself did that very thing, for imitating which His Majesty's ministers accused the Catholic Association, (Hear, hear.) When the Sovereign had received him at the levee, no man living could charge, no man living ought to charge the Association with the slightest degree of indiscretion in manifesting their respect to him. He repeated his opinion that this gentleman had been ungenerously, unnecessarily attacked, and he envied not the feelings of those who, perhaps to round a period, or at any rate to make an impression, could indulge in such a charge. "Yes"—(the hon. and learned gentleman seemed to be following up a suggestion of some member near him), received at Court by the advice of the ministers themselves—but of that I take no advantage. One word as to the observations which he had made upon Baron M'Cleland. He had before given his reasons for believing in the statement made to him respecting those transactions: he still believed in that statement. He had his information from a gentleman whom he knew, who was of counsel in the cause. The answer of the learned baron was with respect to one of the cases specific---in the other, his reply was general and argumentative. He found nothing in either of the answers to alter his belief, or effectually to meet that statement. As to the character of the learned baron, he had been accused of using strong language---of attributing to him very extraordinary and almost indescribable baseness and cruelty. He appealed to the recollection of the house, if he was not wronged in the representation of what he had said. He had in the most marked manner introduced those expressions as some which were applied to the learned baron by an hon. member of the house.

"No meus hic sermo, sed quem precepit ofellus,
"Rusticus ab normis sapienscrassæque Minervæ."

So he believed the verses ran. But he was not answerable for that description of the learned baron. It was given by one who knew him much better than he did. Whether just or not might soon be known, if it should be the pleasure of the house to enquire into it; an opportunity would soon occur. A gentleman was coming over to support a petition which had been presented two years ago whose desire was to be allowed to prove his case at the bar of the house, and he would undertake to make good charges of malversation against Baron M'Cleland. Whether made out or not upon hearing, was nothing to the present purpose. He had stated what he had heard and believed---what he still must believe---because of the defects in the answer of the learned baron. It was not necessary that he should add more in his objections to the bill. He deplored its progress deeply: he denounced it as the harbinger of ill; it was his unalterable opinion, that it would produce remediless mischief---that it would break up that short-lived tranquillity which the owed to the exertions of this Association. He called the house once for all to pause. It was not a measure directed equally against Orange and Catholic Associations, but against Catholic Associations. He had hoped, if not for the substance, at least for the semblance, of even handed justice. The Catholics were forbidden to associate, while the Orange-men were allowed that privilege. (Cheers, and cries of "no.") He said it was so. The Orangemen were prevented from associating in secret, so were the Catholics. But the Catholics were also prohibited from meeting in public, in order to obtain any alterations in the affairs of church or state. Who ever heard of Orangemen wanting any alteration in church or state. Their petitions were to maintain things as they were. They were only too glad to have them remain---alteration would annihilate them and their hopes. Under the mask of an equal law which would scarcely affect the Orangemen, they were drawing a double edged sword against the Catholics The Orange party might have a Parliament, and all the regulations which were denied the Catholics, provided that they sought no alteration in church or state. Why should they? They felt no grievances, and they could wish for no alteration. The Catholics only had grounds for complaint. They alone wished for alteration; and this the house called justice! This was dealing equally between the two parties! His last prayer was—if they would persist in this act of hostility to the Catholics—this grievous measure of injustice, which went to shut the gates of justice (he might almost say of mercy) upon Ireland—that they would think deeply of it between this and Tuesday night. Then, if they were men consistent in their feeling—if they were not dead to the voice of justice, policy, and reason, late as it would be, yet not being too late, they would gladly retrace the steps which they had so madly taken; and instead of this bill, they would give emancipation, (Loud and continued cheers; before the subsiding of which)—

Mr. PEEL had risen, and was engaged in an explanation, the first part of which was not heard in the gallery. He deliberately re-asserted every thing which he had uttered in regard to Mr. Hamilton Rowan. He considered it rather hard that any thing unfair should have been inferred from his using terms which he had taken from the public records. He had merely read an extract from the report of the secret committee in which Mr. Hamilton Rowan was said to be "attainted of high treason." Was it fair that his motive in using these expressions should be impeached as it had been? (Cheers, mingled with cries of "spoke" and "question.")

The gallery was cleared, and a division took place.

For the third reading, 226—Against it, 96—Majority, 130.

Adjourned at a QUARTER BEFORE ONE O'CLOCK.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

ENGLISH CUPIDITY.

ALTHOUGH the following observations in Madame Belloc's "Lord Byron," are of an exaggerated character, and although they certainly betray a jealousy of English opulence, there is, nevertheless, *some* truth in them; and it is well for a country as far an individual to receive a lesson from a neighbour, even when that lesson may not be dictated by the kindest motives, or conveyed in the most civil terms.

"Money," says the fair author, "daily assumes more importance in England. Every thing in that country is becoming the subject of sale or speculation. The coffers of the English run over, whilst their hearts harden. A woman of genius, and of a high and noble spirit, thus writes to me from London: 'We approach the epoch predicted by Burke, and which, notwithstanding all his prejudices, he could not contemplate without horror; that period at which England, instead of commanding her riches, is to be commanded by them. The base aristocracy of wealth threatens to supersede all other aristocracies. It is the sole good that is regarded, felt, comprehended, desired;—for which we hope to live, and for which we dare to die.'"

It seems however, according to the writer of a note in the Revue Encyclopédique, that we have in England, under the general name of "Aristocracy," a still more hideous monster: "We cannot in France," says the Reviewer, "form a notion of the English aristocracy. This hydra with a hundred heads devours every thing; glory, honour, reputation, riches. It reigns over opinion, and its despotism is more absolute than that of kings. Wit, and even genius are compelled to bow to this new power." A new power indeed! So new, that it is hitherto unknown; and we are unable to pay the Reviewer the compliment (which we paid to Madame Belloc) of saying, that there is the slightest foundation for his remark. It is really painful although perhaps flattering, to observe the tone which certain French writers have of late assumed, in speaking of this country; and which must be very disgusting to the more enlightened classes of our Gallic friends.

FACETIÆ.

The celebrated Buffon asked Rivarol what he thought of his son? (who was not the man who invented gunpowder.) "Why, Sir," replied, Rivarol, "I think he is the poorest chapter of your natural history."

FRENCH PROMISES.—The Queen Marie Antoinette, said to M. de Breteuil, "Baron, I have a favour to ask of you." "Madame," he replied, "if the thing be possible, it is already done; if impossible, it shall be done."

THE BARON DE BRETEUIL.—This minister was a great smuggler, and used to gain immense sums by getting merchandize introduced into Paris free of duty. His partner, the merchant, went to him one day, and said he was in great distress, a wagon load of goods was lying at St. Denis, but the bales were so large there was no chance of smuggling them in. "No chance!" exclaimed the Baron, "why, are they too large to go through the Porte St Denis?" "No, Sir." Then be under no apprehensions, they shall be got in." The Baron carried his extravagance to such a pitch that all the utensils of his kitchen, even the spits, tongs, and shovels, were made of solid silver.

CANOVA.—Many authors have fancied particular hours of the day, or particular seasons of the year, as more propitious to the flights of genius. Love-sick swains seek woods and groves, and purling streams, to pour out the overflowings of passion. Canova fancied the Sun of Italy alone propitious to his genius; a clouded sky or a foggy atmosphere cast a gloom on his spirits which he could not overcome, so that even Paris was to him the grave of genius. Napoleon perceived that in the bust Canova made of him, and which is now in the possession of Baron Denon, there was wanting that grand character which distinguished his works from the rest of modern sculptors, and observed to him that he did not think he had been happy in the execution of his work. "I feel it, Sire," replied Canova, "but I cannot help it; the clouded sky of France does not inspire me like the warm sun of Italy."

JUSTE CIEL—The tester of a bed is in French called le ciel; the Marquis de Bievre, of punning memory, hearing that the ciel (tester) of Calonne's bed had fallen upon him, he exclaimed, *Juste ciel!*

Prior having been the dupe of his credulity, a friend told him,—Never place any confidence in persons you don't know. "Why at that rate," replied Prior, "you would not trust your own father."

A HISSING HOT MISTAKE.—Madame Linguet was an actress of the Italian theatre in Paris: her husband, who was cashier of the theatre, employed a party to hiss every actress but Medame Linguet, and to applaud her to the skies; this went on famously for some time, till the secret was found out by a sad mistake: Linguet, in his instructions to the men, said, "To-morrow night you must hiss the first actress who appears, and applaud the second—now, mind you make no mistake, hiss the first and applaud the second," They obeyed orders; but, unfortunately for Madame Linguet, the play was changed, and in the new piece she appeared first, when she was completely hissed, to the great amusement of all the audience. Mons. Linguet, to be revenged, ran off with all the money of the theatre in his hands, and took refuge in the Temple, then an asylum where a person could not be arrested.

ON MISS WISE.

To be wise is a blessing, most people will say;
Then why should this maid wish to marry?
Then she'd cease to be Wise. Very true, Sir; but, pray,
May she not prove two Wise if she tarry?

TO AN INCONSTANT FRIEND.

You think your oldest friends still girls and boys,
And use them just as children do their toys;
Now take up this—then that—then that amain,
And then—What then?—You put them down again.

ANECDOTES OF NAPOLEON.

(*From Madame Campan's Journal*).

"In a conversation which Madame Campan had with Napoleon, he said:—It is not the poor but the rich, who require to be looked after in a state. It is the higher ranks who demand attention. If they were not reined in, they would pull down the sovereign in no time. I hold them with a firm hand, and keep them at a due distance, for they are full of ambition. They are pleasant companions, but they have keen appetites. The poor must be protected, or they would be devoured. The higher orders have every advantage in society. Their rank and wealth protect them but too well. The power of the throne is in the lower ranks, and all the dangers that threaten it proceed from the great."

During the hundred days, Napoleon observed that nobility, inflated as it is with pride and ambition, is not a very manageable commodity. "In 1806," said he, "the Emperor Alexander thought me too happy in having none. The nobility was a trouble of my creating. I should have made a Nobleman of every individual paying fifty francs of taxes. This would have levelled a blow at the very roots of the old nobility, and the new nobles would have been less arrogant. My plans did not answer the ends I had in view. I wished for splendour, and I got nothing but vexation, through the avarice and ambition of those whom I elevated.

"Napoleon observed that if he could fairly fight public opinion, he should not fear it. But as it could not be beat down by his artillery, he found himself obliged to conciliate by justice and equity, two powers by which it is always to be won. To pursue any other course, is to endanger wealth and distinction. It is impossible to imprison public opinion; restraint serves only to irritate it. "Public opinion," added Madame Campan, "may be compared to an eel; the tighter one holds it the sooner it escapes."

"Napoleon likewise said;—"Revolutions are brought about only by injustice. Where would be the motive for them if governments were guided solely by the laws of equity. All revolutions, past and to come, must be attributed to injustice and I defy the most artful politician to assign any other cause for them. In the object of the French Revolution there was nothing to condemn; all the mischief consisted in the excesses committed by misguided men. It is necessary to bear in mind these two facts, lest we should confound justice on the one hand, and iniquity on the other. What! must a man trace back his pedigree for fourteen centuries, before he can be deemed worthy of respect? Before the Revolution, it was necessary to be a nobleman, to hold a commission in the army, and to be connected with a great family, to obtain a Bishopric. The Revolution was brought about by the nobility and the high clergy. That's a fact of which I am thoroughly convinced."

"Having visited Malmaison, during the Consulate, Madame Campan was led to the following reflections:—"What singular chance has brought me from the Tuileries to this abode of pomp and splendour? But on looking around me, I perceive a Duke of the old stock, M. de L———, who seems to be

much more out of place than myself. I came in fulfilment of my duties as governess to the young branches of the family; but surely this Duke has no business here! I could not help remarking," added Madame Campan, "that your people of quality are made for slavery. Their backs are so flexible that they are never so happy as when they are bowing."

"She informed me that Madame Murat one day said to her. "I am astonished that you are not more awed in our presence; you speak to us with as much familiarity as when we were your pupils."---The best thing you can do," replied Madame Campan, "is to forget your titles when you are with me; for I can never be afraid of Queens whom I have held under the rod.

"Madame Campan has many times told me that Marshal Ney, just at the moment when the battle of the Moskow was decided, sent to request of Napoleon the whole reserve of the guard. Napoleon inquired of the aid-de-camp whether the Russian guard had yet engaged? He was told that they had, and had been beaten by the troops of the line. 'In that case,' replied he, 'it will be a finer thing to be able to say, in the bulletin, that the battle was gained without my reserve having been brought into action.'

"Marshal Ney had made this request with a view to cut off the retreat of the Russians: and had the reserve marched forward, it is probable that nearly the whole of their army would have been made prisoners, and that a treaty might have been arranged on the field of battle."

At the time when Mesmer made so much noise in Paris with his magnetism. M. Campan, my husband, was his partisan, like almost every person who moved in high life. To be magnetised was then a fashion; nay, it was more, it was absolutely a rage. In the drawing-rooms nothing was talked of but the brilliant discovery. There was to be no more dying, people's heads were turned, and their imaginations heated in the highest degree. To accomplish this object, it was necessary to bewilder the understanding; and Mesmer, with his singular language produced that effect. To put a stop to the fit of prublic insanity was the grand difficulty; and it was proposed to have the secret purchased by the Court. Mesmer fixed his claims at a very extravagant rate. However, he was offered fifty thousand crowns. By a singular chance, I was one day led into the midst of the somnabulists. Such was the enthusiasm of the nnmerous spectators, that in most of them I could observe a wild rolling of the eye, and a convulsed movement of the countenance. A stranger might have fancied himself amidst the unfortunate patients of Charenton. Surprised and shocked at seeing so many people almost in a state of delirium, I withdrew, full of reflections on the scene which I had just witnessed. It happened that about this time my husband was attacked with a pulmonary disorder, and he desired that he might be conveyed to Mesmer's house. Being introduced into the apartment occupied by M. Campan, I asked the worker of miracles what treatment he proposed to adopt; he very coolly replied that to ensure a speedy and perfect cure, it would be necessary to lay, in the bed of the invalid, at his left side, one of three things, namely, a young woman of brown complexion; a black hen; or an empty bottle. 'Sir (said I.) if the choice be a matter of indifference, pray try the empty bottle.' M. Campan's side grew worse; he experienced a difficulty of breathing, and a pain in his chest. All the magnetic remedies that were employed produced no effect. Perceiving his failure, Mesmer took advantage of the periods of my absence to bleed and blister the patient. I was not informed of what had been done until after M. Campan's recovery. Mesmer was asked for a certificate, to prove that the patient had been cured by means of magnetism only, and he gave it. Here was a trait of enthusiasm! Truth was no longer respected. When I next presented myself to the Queen, their Majesties asked what I thought of Mesmer's discovery. I informed them of what had taken place, earnestly expressing my indignation at the conduct of the bare-faced quack. It was immediately determined to have nothing more to do with him.

Review of New Books.

Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, Esq. including a History of the Stage, &c. &c. By J. Boaden, Esq. 8vo. 2 vols. London 1825. Longman and Co.

The long looked for Memoirs of the life of Kemble have at length made their appearance, we have read them through with diligence, and we can only say, that if the greater number of works which are submitted to our notice were to afford us but one tenth part of the pleasure which we have derived from a perusal of these volumes, our critical yoke would be much easier than it generally is, and our burthen proportionably lighter. Before, however, we make our readers acquainted with the contents of this entertaining work, we shall beg to say a word or two upon the qualifications of the biographer, and the nature of the book he has in this instance presented to the public. In the introductory paper of the "*Spectator*," that elegant writer facetiously observes, that we rarely take much interest in a publication, unless we know something of the author; and that we are naturally anxious to enquire if he be "tall or short—good-humoured or choleric---or of a fair, or of a dark complexion." Now to the necessity of going to the full extent of this inquiry, judging from ourselves, we are not prepared exactly to agree; but of one thing we are decidedly certain, and this is, that when we are to review an account of the life of any individual, or the history of any particular branch of literature, it is absolutely necessary that we should know something of the person from whom we are to take so much on trust, and upon whose veracity and capability we are so completely dependant. Mr. Boaden then, the author of the volumes before us, was a personal friend of Mr. Kemble for more than thirty years; he has always been warmly attached to dramatic literature, and a constant attendant at the theatres. He is likewise, as this and his former work* exhibit, a man of extensive reading and of a sound judgment; and has evidently a mind peculiarly fitted for the difficult, and, generally speaking, delicate, task of criticism. So much for the author. For the plan of his book we shall content ourselves with observing, that it contains not only an ample biographical account of our great actor; but that it adds one more link to the chain of dramatic history; that it completes what Cibber, in his "Apology," commenced, and Davies, in his "Life of Garrick," continued; and therefore brings down the annals of the theatre almost to the present day. Having premised thus much, we shall now proceed to impart some portion of the gratification we have received to our numerous readers; and if they should find our extracts not always strictly bearing upon each other, we must inform them that we have dipped for them almost at random, as we found every part of the book so equally amusing and instructive, that we ware literally puzzled as to what passages we could call the most acceptable. Passing over therefore a very copious, and we have no doubt, accurate, account of the birth, the education, and the country engagements of our hero, we shall first of all introduce him as making his appearance in London. Before, however, we do this, we will give Mr. Boaden's sketch of two celebrated actors, who were then much admired by the town—Messrs. Dodd and Bensley; not merely as a fair specimen of his style, but to show the skill and adroitness with which he describes the different qualities of the various performers of the time. He has been speaking of Palmer, and he thus proceeds:

"Dodd, with more confined powers, was one of the most perfect actors that I have ever seen. He was the fopling of the *drama* rather than the age. I mean by this, that his own times rarely shewed us any thing so highly charged with the vanity of personal exhibition. He was, to be sure, the prince of pink heels, and the soul of empty eminence. As he tottered rather than walked down the stage, in all the protuberance of endless muslin and lace in his cravats and frills, he reminded you of the jutting motion of the pigeon. His action was suited to his figure. He took his snuff, or his bergamot, with a delight so beyond all grosser enjoyments, that he left you no doubt whatever of the superior happiness of a coxcomb.

"The modern fop is a creature of a different kind: he is pert and volatile, incessantly in action, and becoming risible by awkward gestures and mere grimace. He has no dignity to keep up; you may laugh not only at him but in his face. Besides, he is usually taken from low life, and is a caricature rather than a character.

"But Dodd was not confined to the *beau monde*, he could enter into the humours of a distant age, and exhibit the fatuity of the GULL, with a truth and richness, that left every rival at an immense distance. I need only to remind his spectators of his Sir Andrew Aguecheek, in the Twelfth Night, and relate a simple fact to which I was a witness. The late Mr. Edwin went into the pit of Drury-Lane expressly to see Dodd, before he himself appeared in Sir Andrew. On his coming out he exclaimed to a friend, 'This is indeed perfection! I cannot touch him in his own way; but I hope, at all events, to do something.' I saw Mr. Edwin in the character. He was in that, as in every thing, quite irresistible; but the smoothness, the native imbecility, of Dodd's Sir Andrew, were transcendant. Edwin could not entirely reach that paragon of folly, to whom a common expression is a problem; who cannot conceive the meaning of *accost*; speaks four or five languages word for word without book, and demands what is *pourquoi*. Has the back trick, simply as strong as any man in Illyria, plays on the *viol de gambo*, and goes to church in a corranto. No, Sir Toby, these things were *not* hidden; they were the only lights that shone through Dodd's Sir Andrew, and the most sportive malice could not render him more ridiculous, than he came forth from the forming hands of nature.

"Mr. Bensley here offers himself to my recollection as the only perfect representative of another character in the same comedy; the smiling, yellow stockinged, and cross-gartered Malvolio. All his peculiarites of department here aided his exhibition of the steward---the sliding zig-zag advance and retreat of his figure fixed the attention to his stockings and his garters. His constrained smile, his hallow laugh, his lordly assumption, and his ineffable contempt of all that opposed him in the way to greatness, were irresistibly diverting.

"In that amazing production of dramatic science, the Fox, Mr. Bensley gave to the fine fly, the parasite Mosca, what no other actor in my time could pretend to give, and seemed in truth; like the character, to come back to us from a former age. He spoke Ben. Johnson's language, as if he had never been accustomed to a lighter and less energetic diction; and with the Volpone of Palmer and the Corbaccio of Parsons, presented a feast to the visitors of Colman's theatre, which has seldom been equalled, and will I believe never be surpassed.

"In Pierre, Mr. Bensley distinguished himself greatly; and his Iago, if it yielded to any, yielded only to the profound skill of Henderson. His voice had something superhuman in its

* An Inquiry into the authority of the Shakspeare Portraits. See an account of this in our *Literary Gazette*, for last year, page 163.

tone, and his cadence was lofty and imposing. If I had been suddenly asked what Bensley was most like, I should have said, a creature of our poet's fancy, Prospero. In that part he was in truth a mighty magician, and the awful accents that he poured out seemed of power to wake sleepers from their graves, and to control those who possessed an absolute mastery over the elements. There was a very delicate and nice discrimination in Bensley, when he addressed his daughter and the spirit Ariel. They were not two young ladies of the theatre, to whom he announced his pleasure in one common tone of command. He lowered himself parentally to Miranda's innocence and experience: it was evidently by his *art* that he raised himself to the control of the spirit Ariel; with whom a kind of personal attachment seemed to mitigate the authority by which that gentlest of his kind was kept in a yet unwilling allegiance. Our own day has shewn us an Ariel, who almost realizes the delicate imagination of the poet.*

"From Prospero, who called spirits from their confines, it is but a step to the awful shade of Hamlet's father. No man, in my judgment, ever delivered his harrowing tale so terribly as Mr. Bensley.

" This was no MORTAL business, nor no sound,
' That the EARTH ow'd.' "

Kemble's first appearance is thus described:

"On Mr. Kemble's first appearance before the spectators, the general exclamation was, 'How very like his sister!' And there was a very striking resemblance. His person seemed to be finely formed, and his manners princely; but on his brow hung the weight of 'some intolerable woe.' Apart from the expression called up by the situation of Hamlet, there struck me to be in him a peculiar and personal fitness for tragedy. What others assumed, seemed to be inherent in Kemble. "Native and to the manner born," he looked an abstraction, if I may so say, of the characteristics of tragedy.

"The first great point of remark was, that his Hamlet was decidedly original. He had seen no great actor whom he could have copied. His stile was formed by his own taste or judgement, or rather grew out of the peculiar properties of his person and his intellectual habits. He was of a solemn and deliberate temperament; his walk was always slow, and his expression of countenance contemplative. His utterance rather tardy for the most part, but always finely articulate, and in common parlance seemed to proceed rather from organization than voice.

"It was soon found that the critic by profession had to examine the formance of a most *acute* critic. To the general conception of the character I remember but one objection; that the deportment was *too scrupulously graceful*; but, besides that, Hamlet is represented by the poet as 'the glass of fashion and the mould of form.' I incline to think the critic's standard was too low, rather than Kemble's too high; —the manners were not too refined for such a person as Mr. Kemble's.

"There were points in the dialogue, in almost every scene, which called upon the critic, where the young actor indulged his own sense of the meaning; and these were to be referred to the text or context, in Shakspeare, and also the previous manner of Garrick's delivery, or the existing one of Henderson's. The enemies of Kemble, that is, the injudicious friends of other actors, called these points new readings; which became accordingly a term of reproach among the unthinking. The really judicious, without positively deciding, admitted the ingenuity and praised the diligence of the young artist. They freely confessed that there might be endless varieties in the representation of such a character; justifiable, too, by very plausible reasonings; and congratulated themselves and the public upon a new and original actor, whose performances, at all events, would never disgust them by common-place, but would at all times tend to make Shakspeare better known, by the necessity for his being more studied; that the reference must be perpetual from the actor to the works; and in thus contributing to the fame of the poet, the performer might eventually establish his own."

Here follows a most able and extended account of the different mode of delivering different passages, as given by Garrick and himself —points in the highest degree useful to the actor, and entertaining to the general reader, but too long for our insertion here. As attached to this part of the subject, we shall now subjoin the description of his dress, and Mr. Boaden's original and ingenious observations upon the stage habiliments of the ghost.

"We have for so many years been accustomed to see Hamlet dressed in the Vandyke costume, that it may be material to state, that Mr. Kemble played the part in a modern court dress of rich black velvet, with star on the breast, the garter and pendant ribband of an order, mourning sword and buckles, with deep ruffles: the hair in powder, which, in the scenes of feigned distraction, flowed dishevelled in front and over the shoulders.

"As to the expression of the face, perhaps the powdered hair, from contrast, had a superior effect to the short curled wig at present worn. The eyes seemed to possess more brilliancy. With regard to costume, correctness in either case is out of the question, only that the Vandyke habit is preferable, as it removes a positive anachronism and inconsistency.

"The ghost of Hamlet's father appears in *armour*; a dress certainly suited to a warrior, but to one of other times. Now this was not at all incompatible with the dress called after Vandyke, in whose time armour was undoubtedly worn, as he has shown in a great variety of portraits. But a completely *modern* suit upon young Hamlet, with his father in armour, throws the two characters into different and even remote periods, a confusion which it is absolutely necessary to avoid.

"The reason for Shakspeare's dressing the ghost in armour has never been assigned, or nothing beyond the *picturesque* effect derived from it. * Yet it has a very marked and striking propriety, when fully considered. The usual regal dress would have had nothing in it to alarm. The habit of interment would have been horrible, or loathsome, or ridiculous. Now his object seems to have been to excite the strongest attention, and yet not betray the real and ultimate cause of his appearance.

"It will be remembered that Fortinbras of Norway had dared the late king to single combat; and that he had forfeited, along with life, all the "lands which he stood seiz'd of" to the conqueror. Young Fortinbras, at the opening of this play, had, it seems, levied soldiers to recover the territories so lost by his farther. The news had occasioned in Denmark much toilsome watch to the subject, and great martial preparations; the casting of ordnance at home, and the making large purchases abroad of the implements of war. The people might entertain a reasonable fear, that what their late hero had acquired, would be lost by the less valiant spirit of his brother. The appearance of the late king is conceived, therefore, to relate entirely to the approaching war—for he is observed to wear even the *very* armour he had on, when he combated the ambitious NORWAY.

" ' Well may it sort, that this portentous figure
' Comes armed through our watch, so like the king,
' That was, and is, the question of these wars.'

"The dress, we thus see, was calculated to point solely to the existing, or probable circumstances of the country; and kept, even from suspicion, the nature of the disclosure that was intended to Hamlet alone.

"But whatever the sentinels might think of this appearance, no conception of foul play seems to have occurred to them; they referred every thing to the fearful events coming upon their countrymen. The spirit, however, resembled their late sovereign; it seemed to wish communication, but decidedly not to them; they therefore naturally think of making the affair known to his *son*, which leads to the interview between them, and the unfolding of that awful secret, which had never been anticipated."

Perhaps, after this, our readers would like to know something of Garrick's stage copy of Hamlet; we shall therefore add what our author says upon that stanger and tasteless alteration.

"Having incidentally mentioned Mr. Garrick's strange alteration of the play of Hamlet, it may not here be improper to add some account of it. In my youth I remember to have seen it acted, and for the many years afterwards I could not get the smallest information, whether any copy was preserved for this unlucky compliment to Voltaire. A strange story was in circulation formerly, that it had been buried with the great actor; this however, it was said, was not upon the humane principle, that a man's fault should die with him, but as a sort of consecration of so critical a labour.

"But Mr. Kemble had in his library what I believe to have been the very copy of the play, upon which Mr. Garrick's alterations were made. He probably received it as a curiosity from Mrs. Garrick, who, I remember, presented to him the cane with which Mr. Garrick walked abroad, and which, as an accession to his vast collection of reliques of that great actor, Mr. Kemble properly bestowed upon Charles Mathews.

"He cut out the voyage to England, and the execution of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern,' who had made love to the employment, and marshalled his way to knavery.' He omitted the funeral of Ophelia, and all the wisdom of the prince, and the rude jocularity of the grave-diggers. Hamlet bursts in upon the king and his court, and Laertes reproaches him with his father's and his sister's death. The exasperation of both is at its height, when the king interposes; he had commanded Hamlet to depart for England, and declares that he will no longer bear this rebellious conduct, but that his wrath, shall at length fall heavy upon the prince. ' First,' exclaims Hamlet, ' feel you mine;' and he instantly stabs him. The queen rushes out imploring the attendants to save her from her son. Laertes seeing treason and murder before him, attacks Hamlet to revenge his father, his sister, and his king. He wounds Hamlet mortally, and Horatio is on the point of making Laertes accompany him to the shades, when the prince commands him to desist, assuring him that it was the hand of Heaven which administered by Laertes ' that precious balm for all his wounds.' We then learn that the miserable mother had dropt in a trance ere she could reach her chamber-door, and Hamlet implores for her ' an hour of penitence ere madness end her.' He then joins the hands of Laertes and Horatio, and commands them to unite their virtues (as a coalition of ministers) ' to calm the troubled land.' The old couplet, as to the bodies, concludes the play.

"All this is written in a mean and trashy common-place manner, and, in a word sullied the page of Shakspeare, and disgraced the taste and judgment of Mr. Garrick."

Leaving our great tragedian firmly established in the Metropolis, we shall now revert to the more miscellaneous part of the work; and a-

* Miss Tree.

* See Mr. Steven's note on the words *complete steel*.

mongst much interesting matter, we find the following account of poor Henderson's death and interment:

" On the 25th of November I am to record the death of Mr. Henderson, who, after a seeming recovery from a fever, died of some spasmodic action upon the brain, utterly unapprehended by his medical attendants. He had not completed the 39th year of his age, and yet had long been a perfect master in his art, the range of which he carried to an extent, that seems hopeless to succeeding actors. 'I will not,' said Mr. Kemble once to me, 'speak of Henderson's Falstaff; every body can say how rich and voluptuous it was: but I will say, that his Shylock was the greatest effort that I ever witnessed on the stage.' I remember it in its principal scene, and I have no doubt whatever that it fully merited so high a praise; but I respectfully insinuate, that Macklin, in the trial scene, was superior to him and all men. Yet it may be proper here to say, that in many of his characters, Henderson's superiority may be disputed; but that his performance of Falstaff is as much above all competition, as the character itself transcends all that was ever thought comic in man. The cause of this pre-eminence was purely mental—he *understood* it better in its diversity of power.—his imagination was congenial: the images seemed coined in the brain of the actor; they sparkled in his eye, before the tongue supplied them with language. I saw him act the character in the second part of Henry IV., where it is more metaphysical, and consequently less powerful. He could not supply the want of active dilemmas, such as exhilarate the Falstaff of the first part, but it was equally perfect in conception and execution. I have already described his Falstaff at Windsor, which completed this astonishing creation of the poet. I have borne with many invasions on this peculiar domain of Henderson. It has in truth been an ungracious task to most of his successors; they seem all to have doubted their right of possession; to have considered themselves tenants only upon sufferance; and thus it was with King, and Palmer, and Stephen Kemble, and Ryder, and a whole tedious chapter of fat knights, who have roared and chuckled at the slightest possible expense of thought; and laughing much themselves, in their turns, perhaps, 'set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too. Peace to all such!' It was the strong sense of Henderson's excellence in Falstaff, that made me miserable whenever Mr. Kemble announced his intention of assuming the character. He was not naturally a comedian, nor a man of wit. He might have given a fine reading of the text, but the soul of the knight would have been wanting. A Falstaff only endured out of respect for the actor's other merits, is, at any period of life, prejudicial to his fame. He could afford to leave the stage without aiming at the praise of universality, and I sincerely rejoice that he did so.

" Henderson had died in good circumstances, and it was determined to bury him in the Abbey. Every respect that could be paid to a good man and an excellent artist, was paid on this occasion; his remains were followed to the grave by his nearest friends; and his brother actors, from both theatres, saw the final honour bestowed, (perhaps the greatest he ever received) the placing him between Dr. Johnson and David Garrick. For many years I occasionally enjoyed the sad luxury of musing over his grave, and in my memory reviving the splendid triumphs of his genius. But though he was always presented to my fancy surrounded by a group of charaters, the creation of Shakspeare; yet at no great distance were strongly seen the whole family of Shandy, and the mingled sorrows and enjoyments of the Sentimental Journey. I write, with suitable indignation, that no MONEY must be paid for the privilege of approaching his grave, and the Commons of Great Britain doubt whether they have the power to drive the money-changers out of the Temple!"

We shall now, by way of variety, give a couple of very entertaining anecdotes strikingly characteristic of two very different sorts of men, and exhibiting them off the stage in two as opposite situations: we mean the account of Palmer's conduct when summoned before the Magistrates for acting the regular drama at the Royalty, and what happened to Kemble on his wedding-day.

" While this business was in discussion, the magistrates had summoned Mr. Palmer before them, with the intention of actually committing him, if he did not produce the authority on which he relied for resisting the patent rights of the western sovereigns. The parties met in an upstairs room of the tavern, and Palmer's dexterity did not desert him. He assured them, that 'the papers were at his lodgings, but a street's length off; and if they would allow him, he would go himself for them, and be back in two minutes.' To this there was a ready assent on the part of magistracy. Palmer treated the party with his usual bow of humility, turned up the whites of his eyes, and bid 'God Almighty bless them for their kindness?' He retired in haste, and shut the door after him: but as the key was outside of it, he very gently turned it in the lock, and, without the slightest noise in withdrawing it, put the key into his pocket. The party waited with growing impatience, and time had elapsed beyond all reasonable limit; the bell was rung, that the waiter who, in course, knew Mr. Palmer's lodgings, might tell him 'that the magistrates could not sit there much longer, and desired to know what detained him?' The waiter knoked at the door, and begged to be admitted. My learned friend Const, who was in the room, saw the business in a minute, and was, perhaps, not the only man at the table, who laughed heartily at this *stage-door* interruption. A neighbouring locksmith soon after released the party; but Mr. Palmer was to be caught before *he* could be locked up, and that danger, for the present, he had effectually averted.

" And such a man was Palmer, bursting, as it happened, into tears or laughter; ready for a supplication or a jest; to use the terms 'best friend,' or 'scoundrel,' as he stood on one side of a door or the other. Idle and yet energetic, specious and fallacious, a creature of the moment, adopting hurry and pathos as the means of carrying his point; combined with a personal address, for which I know no name but that of *proud humility*; and you granted what he asked less from the propriety, perhaps, of the request, than from the sense of slight compassion that so grand a figure should condescend to supplicate, and the personal complacency that was implied in having a favour to bestow upon him."

* * * * * * * * * * *

" On the 8th of December, Mr. Kemble was married to the amiable widow of Mr. Brereton; and never certainly was there an union formed with sounder judgement, as far as permanent happiness was likely to be the result of discretion in the choice. I speak with great tenderness and respect of a lady, from whom I have received so much kindness, when I transiently allude to the nonsense uttered at the time. There were not wanting persons who, as they imagined, found this match inadequate to Mr. Kemble's claims, however it equalled his wishes. There can be little doubt that, if he had much regarded either birth or fortune, both would have eagerly courted his acceptance; but he knew himself, and his profession, too well, to think that a wife for him, should be of a disproportionate or different rank from his own. As to remain an actor was his settled determination, Mr. Kemble knew, that without a perfect familiarity with theatrical habits, a thousand occasions must arise, in which the wife, taken from another sphere, would feel herself unhappy from causes quite unintentional and unavoidable. He, therefore, looked about him for quiet manners, steady principle, and gentle temper; and he f[ound] these as they had stood the trial of some distr[essing] circumstances attendant upon a former u[nion]. He proposed himself, therefore, to Mrs. Brer[eton], and I, upon full knowledge, say, it was for[tune] for him that he was accepted. But I do not [wish] to anticipate here my view of Mr. Kemble i[n] mestic life.

" After they were married in the morning, Mrs. Bannister, who accompanied the bride to church, asked where they intended to eat their wedding dinner? My friend had made no particular arrangement on this important occasion, and said, he did not know—at home he supposed. Mrs. Bannister, upon this information, that they were really disengaged, said, if they would honour Mr. Bannister and herself by partaking of their family dinner, in Frith Street, they should feel flattered by such a mark of their regard. Mr. Kemble, who really esteemed Bannister, cheerfully assented. An early dinner was prepared; for both Bannister and Mrs. Kemble acted in the West Indian that evening. Kemble arrived rather tardily; they began even to fear that he would not come; and a some surprise, perhaps alarm, crept among the little circle above stairs; when, at last, he was seen very deliberately approaching the door, and good humour revived upon his entrance. A Miss Guy, a friend of Mrs. Bannister's dined with them. Soon after the cloth was removed, Mrs. Kemble and Mr. Bannister went off to the theatre, to act the parts of Belcour, and Louisa Dudley, in the West Indian; and Gradus and Miss Doiley in Who's the Dupe? The playbills of the day in course did not anticipate, but styled her Mrs. Brereton. The day following, she was put as Mrs. Kemble, for Lady Anne, in Richard III.; but it was Smith, and not her own husband, who, in the part of that monster, exclaimed to her so ungallantly.

" 'With all my heart—*I hate you.*'

" The remainder of the wedding-day is soon told. Kemble sat amusing himself till the evening in the drawing-room, occasionally conversing, but commonly playing with the children in their own way; and when it grew late, he ordered a coach to take him to the play-house from which he brought home his wife, to the house in Caroline Street, Bedford Square, which had been prepared for her reception.

" A story of a very different nature to this day, having been circulated at one time, and even printed since his death, I obtained the preceding from the accurate recollection of my old friend Bannister; and as it is true, so perhaps it may be thought no unamusing sketch of the manners of a man unpretending and plain at most times, and detesting all unnecessary ostentation and importance at any."

With these anecdotes, we are compelled, for the present, to take our leave of the " Life of Kemble;" next week we shall resume our extracts. In the mean time, we recommend the work itself most earnestly to our readers. In these pages the actor will find much valuable instruction; the frequenter of the theatre much useful information; and the mere idler, a fund of delightful entertainment. The dedication is, by express permission, addressed to his Majesty. We regret we cannot find room for it, as it is a sensible and graceful composition.—*Literary Gazette, Feb.* 5.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.
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GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29TH JULY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

...s of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign ...Malcolm of the 3d Regiment N. I. to proceed on furlough to sea for Six Months ... benefit of his health from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1825.

T... the ... No. 246 of 1825 ... in consequence of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant ... ...wper, C... Engineer, which took place on the 28th ultimo, and has deprived ... of an Officer of distinguished talents in that branch of the profession, the ... Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Senio... ...utenant Colonel Samuel Goodfellow, to be Lieutenant Colonel Command- ant vice ...per, deceased.—Date of Rank 29th July 1825.

Senio... ...jor J. S. R. Drumond to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Goodfellow, promoted.

—Do. Do. ...

Senior C... ...aptain T. Dickinson to be Major and 1st Lieutenant Chas. Waddington to be Captain in succession to Drummond promoted.

Lieuten... ...ant Colonel Goodfellow will take his seat at the Military Board as Chief En- gineer.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1825.

No. 247 of 1825.

In ... The following General Order by the Supreme Government at Fort Wil- ... is published for the information of the Army of this Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 1, 1825.

No. 197 of 1825.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Statements, pepared by the Clothing Board, exibiting the Consolidated Off-Reckoning Accounts of the three Presidencies for the year 1819, be published in General Orders for the information of the Armies of India:

Statement shewing the Interest arising from the unpaid Balance due to the Consolidated Off-Reckoning Fun, for the year 1819, of the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay.

				Sa. Rs.	As	P.	Sa. Rs.	As	P.
FORT WILLIAM.									
...unt of Surplus Off-Reckonings, St. Rs. 412226 0 4½, or				394457	10	7			
DEDUCT.									
...ance to 41 Officers on the Senior List ...	6000	ea.	246000						
...d Full Share at ...									
...ance to 8 Officers on the Retired and ...unior Lists, or Reduced Share, (at £543 15 each,) ...			33300						
				279300	0	0			
...m bearing Interest from 1st January 1821 to the 15th June 1825 being years and 5½ months at 6 per Cent. per annum, ...				175157	10	7	30804	10	9
...RT ST. GEORGE.									
...mount of Surplus Off-Reckonings, Madras Rupees ...	309414	6	11						
DEDUCT.									
Advance to 33 Offs on the Senior List and Full Sh... and 8 Officers on the Retired and ...or List, or Reduced Share, ...	261187	8	0						
Madras Rupees	48226	14	11	or 44901	4	6			
Sum bearing Interest above, ...							12011	1	5
BOMBAY.									
Amount of Surplus Off-Reckonings, Bombay Rupees ...	158762	0	37						
DEDUCT.									
Advance to 15 Offs on Senior List ... and Full Share. ...n the Retired and Junior Lists, ...uced Share,	107400	0	0						
...mbay Rupees	51362	0	37	or 47693	4	11	12757	15	5
Sum bearing Interest above, ...							55573	11	7
Total Interest, Sicca Rupees.									

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the names of Officers of the Presidencies of Fort William, George and Bombay entitled to Share in the Consolidated Surplus Off-R... the year 1819, shewing the amount accruing to each Individual.

FORT WILLIAM,				
Lieut. Gen.	George Russell, on the Senior List, ...	full year,	Europe.	....
"	Sir Ewen Baillie, Bt. (the late) do.	do.	do.	....
"	Sir John Macdonald, K. C. B. (the late) on the Senior List, from 21st March 1819 vice Morgan deceased.	do.	India.	....
COLONELS OF REGIMENTS AND SHARERS.				
"	James Dunn, ...	do.	Europe.	...
"	James Dickson, ...	do.	do.	...
"	George Hardyman, ..	do.	do.	...
"	Hugh Stafford, (the late) from 1st to 13th January,		India.	...
"	James Morris, (the late)	do.	do.	...
"	Peregrine Powell, ..	do.	Europe.	...
"	Robert Phillips, ..	do.	do.	...
"	Sir Robert Blair, K. C. B.	do.	do.	...
"	John McIntire, ...	do.	do.	...
"	Henry DeCastro, ...	do.	do.	....
"	Bennet Marley, ...	do.	India.	....
"	Thomas Hawkshaw, (the late) from 1st January to 29th June, ...		Europe.	....
"	Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. (the late,)	do,	India.	....
"	Samuel Bradshaw, ...	do.	Europe.	....
"	Sir George Wood K. C. B. (the late,)	do.	do.	....
"	John Hayes, (the late,) ..	do.	do.	....
Maj. Gen.	Nicolas Carnegie, (the late)	do.	do.	....
"	John Gordon, ...	do.	do.	....
"	Thomas Bateman, (the late.)	do.	do.	....
"	Sir Henry White, K. C. B. (the late.)	do.	do.	....
"	Sir Cabriel Martindell, K.C.B.	do.	India	....
"	Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B. ..	do.	Europe.	....
"	Walker Dawson, Fawcett, (the late,)	do.	do.	....
"	George Prole, ...	do.	do.	....
"	Archibald Ferguson	do.	do.	....
"	Charles Stuart, ...	do.	India	....
"	St. George Ashe....	do.	Europe	....
"	Sir David Ocherlony, Bt. G. C. B	do.	India,	....
"	Henry Fox Calcraft	do.	Europe,	....
"	Edward Swift Broughton,	do.	do.	....
"	John Eales, (the late) from 1st Jan. to 9th May, ..		do.	....
"	Robert Haldane, C. B. ..	do.	do.	....
"	Thomas Hardwick, ...	do.	do.	....
"	John Crowe, (the late) from 1st to 23d January.		do.	....
"	Lambert Loveday, ...	do.	do.	....
"	Lewis Thomas C. B. (the late,)	do.	India,	....
"	Henry Grace, (the late on the Junior List, (at £543 15s. per annum, from the 1st to the 13th January...	Provided for in Statement No. 1.		
	On the Full Share, from the 14th of Jan. to the 31st Dec. vice Stafford deceased, ...	India,		....
"	Robert Gregory, C. B. (the late on the Junior List, at £543 15s	Provided for		

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
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L. 36. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825. No 1837.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 18th Instant,
TWO CASES
OF
MEN'S FASHIONABLE SUPER-
FINE BLACK BEAVER

HATS

BY
UGHLIN AND SON,

Invoice of Oilman's Stores, consisting of Best White Wine Vine-
Mushroom Ketchup, Capers, Dur-
Mustard, &c.
Invoice of India Arrowroot, Mag-
a, Peruvian Bark, Turkey Rhubarb,
machic Bitters, Spirits of Hartshorn,
oney Water, Essences of Burgamot,
illifleur, Violets, Lavender, and Roses.
Oil of Roses, Red and Black Ink, &c.
Day and Martin's Japan Blacking,
Shot Belts, Table Knives and Forks,
Gun Flints, Bed Ticken, &c.

Meadows Street, 17th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 18th Instant,

FOOLSCAP Paper, Coarse Grey, Blue, Yellow and Green Woolen Cloths, Printed Oil Cloth, Green Baize, New C[illegible]or wood Trunks of Sizes, and to close an account Twenty Dozen of Cognac Brandy.

Meadows Street, 17th August 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
The following Valuable Articles
OF

JEWELLERY,

JUST IMPORTED
VIZ.
DSOME Diamond Brooch for
Brilliant Comet Brooch,
nd Brilliant Ring,
s, Ruby and Brilli-
ing for Hair, Pearl
, Handsome Gold
Earings to match.
d Snuff Box, Dit-
Gold Brooches for

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AT THE FOLLOWG
VERY MODERATE PICES

FINE Patna Table Clos Measuring 7 by 11 feet .. each Rs. 10
Ditto Ditto, 7 by 21 21
Ditto Ditto, 7 by 28 26
Fine Bengal Towels per Doz 3 3 0

Meadows Street, 17th Augt 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auion, on Friday and Saturday nt, the 19th and 20th Instant,

The Household Furniture, orses, Carriages, Wines, &c. belongin to the Estate of the late Col. COWPE

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE TH BEE HIVE,"

Situate on the Road to Malabar oint, immediately opposite the House oc ied by Mr. Wm. Nicol.

VIZ.

Plate, Plated Ware, Glass, Chin nd Queen's Ware, Cots, Tables, Bookes, Chairs, Couches, a Broadwood G d Piano Forte, and a Capital and ll known Billiard Table, (if neither e sold by Private contract previous) Chandeliers, Argand Lamps, Books, various Subjects, Plans, Drawings, Ma and a Copy of Rees's Encyclop. in 39 V with 5 Vols. of Plates and one of Ma in all 45 Vols., Wine, Beer, &c.

AT 1 P.M. OF THE FIRST DAY'S SAL

Will be put up, if not previously di posed of by private Sale, a Chariot, an Barouchette with two Pairs of Service able H rses, with good Harness t each Carriage.

THE SECOND DAY'S SALE.

Will commence with the Books, and immediately after will be sold the Wine and Beer.

N. B.—The Property is now on view and Catalogues may be had on applicati-on. The Wine and Beer may be tasted at KEMPT and CO'S. Auction Room.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Terms, Cash;—The lots to be cleared away within six days from the 20th Inst. the last days Sale; all uncleared lots will be removed into Town and resold, a the expense and risk of first P

Kempt and Co.

WILL on Saturday next the 20th Instant, the Second day's Sale of the late Col. COWPER'S Property,

AT 1 P. M.

Put up to Sale by Auction, the late Col. COWPER'S Interest in his late Residence the "BEE HIVE" held by him *free* of *Rent* for a term of Eight years and two months, commencing from the first day of November 1824 and expiring on the first day of January 1833.

The House is quite new, and will require no repairs beyond the usual Annual ones; it is strongly and firmly built of the best materials, Teak Floor throughout and for convenience of arrangement and taste in fitting up, may challenge any House on the Island.

The title by which it is held and conditions of Sale, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 17th August 1825.

Kempt and Co.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, This Day, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, before their Door.

Two English MILCH Cows, recently imported on the Ship ASIA.

Bombay, 17th August 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ASIA,

500 TONS,

Captain Wm. L. Pope,

WILL Sail on or before the 1st September, having all her freight
ed.
is Ship has been fitted up in Eng-
la pressly for Passengers, with every
co ience, and will carry a Surgeon:
a ling positively so
superio

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

TO SURGEONS,

THE above Ship Asia taking Passengers to England will require a Surgeon: any Medical Gentleman desirous to proceed to England, will be treated with on liberal terms on Application as above.

Bombay, 17th August 1825.

BAXTER AND CO.

HAVE lately received from England a New and very handsome Phaeton upon a New and very improved Principle.

Bombay 17th August 1825.

NAVAL HALF-PAY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
17th January, 1825.

IN pursuance of His Majest.s Order in Council of the 20th of November, 1824, Notice is hereby given that all Officers of the Royal Navy receiving Half-Pay, are required to annex to the Signature of their names to their Quarterly Half-Pay Affidavits, the place of their Residence at the date of each Affidavit.

J. W. CROKER.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS by Decree of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause wherein THOMAS BOWLER and ELIZABETH SUSANNAH his Wife are Plaintiffs, and the Right Hon'ble THOMAS LORD D'ACRE and others are Defendants, it was referred to JAMES WILLIAM FARRER Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court to enquire and state to the Court whether RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, in the pleadings respectively named, had any other and what Children or Child, besides the said Plaintiff ELIZABETH SUSANNAH BOWLER, and whether such Children or Child, or any and which of them are or is now living or dead and if dead, when he, she or they respectively died and at what age, and who were or was the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children, if any, who might have died since attaining the age of 21 years—Any persons or person claiming to be the Children or Child of the said RICHARD NOWLAND and HENRIETTA his Wife, which said RICHARD NOWLAND died at Bombay in the East Indies in or about the year 1802, and the said HENRIETTA NOWLAND died at Calcutta in the East Indies in about the month of December 1805, the legal personal Representatives or Representative of such Child or Children who may have died since attaining the age of 21 years, are [illegible] before the said Master at Southampton [illegible] tion, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

OLIVERSON AND DENBY.
PLAINTIFF'S SOLICITORS,
FREDERIC PLACE,
LONDON.

10th Nov. 1824. (2)

For Sale,

AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO.

THE Undermentioned Wines, and Liquors from HARPER and BELL, and Warranted of Superior quality.

Port Wine in quarts,.....	Rs.	22
Sherry, ... Do. XXX	Rs.	24 per doz.
Ditto, ... Do. XX	"	21 ditto,
Cherry Brandy in pints,	"	26 ditto,
Rum Shrub, ...	"	24 ditto,
Fine old Sherry in Butts XXX	"	900 per Butt.
Do. Do. Do. XX	"	750 Do.
And from E. Butler and Sons Sherry in quarts at	Rs.	22 per doz.
Do. in Butts and half Butts, ... at	Rs.	650 per Butt.
Also White Sparkling French Champaign in very good condition.	Rs.	40 per doz.
Serceal in quarter Casks,	Rs.	250 each.
Do. in Pints.	"	88 per doz.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

Bills on London.

MESSRS. PRINSEP AND CO. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER AND CO. of Calcutta continue to draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and CO. at 6 Months Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee.

Bombay, 12th August 1825.

For Sale

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
FRAMJEE COWASJEE,

ENGLISH CLARET from Smith, in a few Half and Quarter Chests imported per Royal George, at 30 Rupees per Dozen.

Very Superior Old Cognac Brandy, Bottled in England, imported per Recovery, in Quarter Chests, at 20 Rupees per Dozen, or 80 Rupees per Quarter Chest.

Bombay, 17th August 1825.

For Sale

A FEW Bills, remaining on England at the Exchange of 1s | 11d per Rupee, at Six Months Sight. For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWAS-
[illegible]